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SOCIALIST STATES' PROPOSAL AT GENEVA COMMITTEE PRAISED

LD121239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Igor Melnikov report under "Commentator's Column" rubric: "Important Initiative"]

[Text] Geneva--The expanded Disarmament Committee is continuing its work in Geneva's Palais des Nations. Its main task is to find ways of insuring that political detente is supplemented by detente in the military sphere.

The world public's attention was drawn by the socialist countries' new initiative advanced in Geneva. The delegations of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland and Czechoslovakia submitted for the Disarmament Committee's examination a document on talks to end production of nuclear weapons in all forms and gradually reduce stockpiles of these weapons right up to their total liquidation. The proposal contains a specific recommendation--to embark on preliminary consultations during the committee's present session, aiming to initiate talks on the heart of the problem this year.

On the basis of the Moscow declaration adopted last November by the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee conference, representatives of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in Geneva confirmed quite definitely that there is no type of armaments which could not be limited on the basis of strict observance of the principle of nondetriment to the security of the contracting sides.

During the years of its activity the Geneva committee has elaborated a number of multilateral agreements which are now producing specific positive results. But the world public believes that these are just the first steps. It is essential to advance consistently. Mankind expects the Geneva conference to provide constructive recommendations for the solution of other fundamental issues.

The expansion of the committee's membership has been effected in accordance with the decision of last year's UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. It has now been joined by 35 nonnuclear countries. An opportunity has also been opened up for the participation of all five states possessing nuclear weapons. The fact that France has taken its place on the committee is of undoubtedly positive significance. Against this background, China's obstructionist role in resolving disarmament problems and its refusal to take part in the Geneva committee's activity are all the more flagrant.

The committee's sphere of action is extensive. Every state, large or small, has been given an opportunity to help it achieve positive results for the sake of peace and for the benefit of mankind.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD122242 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--Social problems of disarmament are being discussed at the international scientific symposium, which opened in Moscow today. Taking part in it are prominent public leaders, scientists from about twenty European countries, representatives of international organizations. Opening the symposium, the secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions Petr Pimenov said: Contrary to the interests of the peoples and to common sense, the forces of imperialism and reaction have embarked upon the course of increasing military spending.

And this is being done in a world where one out of every three persons lacks elementary medical care, one out of every five is illiterate, and one out every seven--undernourished.

Bourgeois propaganda is going out of its way to spread the myth about the alleged "Soviet menace," Petr Pimenov said. However, it is precisely the Soviet Union that has advanced of late constructive proposals to stop the arms race, cut military budgets and use the saved money for rendering assistance to the developing nations.

The USSR, the speaker noted, is not increasing its defence spendings for the past eight years. At the same time, the NATO countries come out for a stepped up long-term program of building up their armed forces, for annual increases in military spendings. And this means growing taxes and unemployment, budget deficits and inflation.

The final document of the Helsinki all-European conference has created a good foundation for ensuring peace and security in the continent, expanding mutually advantageous cooperation. One of the tasks of the current symposium is to discuss the possibilities for carrying out the Helsinki agreements, Petr Pimenov noted.

Ignatius Lindemans, chairman of the Social Commission of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, said: Broad circles of world public are becoming increasingly aware that the transfer of military production to peaceful rails would serve to contribute to the solution of such important problems as improvement of the working peoples' living conditions, employment, raising of wages. Reduction of military budgets would allow to increase the assistance given by the developed nations to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The scientific symposium is continuing its work in Moscow.

REPUBLICAN PARTY RESOLUTION ON SALT-II SCORED

LD121103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "SALT's Opponents Maneuvering"]

[Text] Washington--A conference of the Republican Party or, to be more accurate, of party members holding elective office, took place at the end of last week in Easton, Maryland. The tradition of holding such conferences does not go back very far in history. It is only since last year that they have been held. Some 26 senators, 50 congressmen, 6 state governors and 13 representatives from state legislatures participated in the conference.

The foreign policy discussions at the conference were mainly centered around the problem of the signing and ratification of an agreement on strategic arms limitation (SALT II) with the Soviet Union. The course of the debate showed most obviously that the opponents of a SALT agreement within the Republican Party ranks are stepping up their activity with the aim of preventing the adoption of effective measures to curb the nuclear missile arms race. Their methods at the conference were not marked by antyhing new. The "arguments" consisted of hackneyed fabrications about the "Soviet military threat," and the "practical proposals" boiled down to advancing all possible kinds of prior conditions--often of a provocative nature vis-a-vis the Soviet Union--as "payment" for the ratification of a SALT II agreement.

The discussions in Easton revealed no fundamental disagreements among the conference participants. These only amounted to a verbal skirmish between the overt and the more cautious opponents of SALT II. The former, in the persons of Senators Armstrong, Cochran, Schmitt, Simpson and Wallop, proposed a resolution demanding that a SALT II agreement be linked with the state of the U.S. Armed Forces (!), with an accord at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, with the Soviet Union's "observance" of the Helsinki act (a transparent hint at the "human rights" theme), and with new guarantees for monitoring the implementation of the SALT II agreement.

The more moderate opponents of SALT, while agreeing with the spirit of their militant colleagues' draft resolution, nevertheless proposed that the letter of this draft be brought down to earth somewhat. Speaking on their behalf, Baker, Republican minority leader, declared that there is no need to specify the nature of the prior conditions. It is sufficient to limit oneself to a general formula for tying SALT II in "with the whole complex of military and external mutual relations of both superpowers."

Of course, it is not worth choosing between two evils, but it should be noted, all the same, that the sentiments of the U.S. public at large, which favors SALT II, did affect the Republicans' maneuvering in Easton. As Baker himself admitted, prior conditions, openly advanced, would represent a "political risk" for the Republican Party because public opinion polls attest to the popularity of a SALT II agreement.

As a result, the ultraright agreed not to specify prior conditions in the resolution with a pompous [gromoboynaya] preamble couched in the spirit of the cold war knights' terminology.

The resolution, which did not lose its provocative nature after Baker's "editing," was adopted by the vast majority of the conference participants. Only two senators--John Chafee and Nancy Landon Kassenbaum--and Congressman Millicent Fenwick voted against it. As Ms Fenwick stressed, the policy of advancing prior conditions to a SALT II agreement is tantamount to "madness."

The decisions of the Republican Party Easton conference are not binding on party members and they are not even imperative for Republican senators in terms of how they vote in the Senate--for or against the ratification of a SALT II agreement. Nevertheless, the debate and the documents adopted at the conference cannot fail to induce caution. First, this is a very important issue on which the destiny of world peace depends to a tremendous degree, and consequently any blunting of vigilance is inadmissible. And second, the Easton conference decisions have brought into focus the means and methods adopted by the opponents of SALT II, and this in itself is extremely instructive.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' PROGRAM

LD100010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan, foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio, with Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer; and Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Hello, esteemed comrades. Looking through the mail we have chosen the following main topics for our program: Events in Iran; the government crisis in Italy; the arms race in the United States; and parliamentary elections in Bangladesh. Of course, you will also hear replies to a number of other questions.

We have received many letters from writers posing the most varied questions on the events in Iran. (Pomadiliyev) from Tashkent asks: How many parties exist in Iran? At the present time, according to the news paper AYANDEGAN, the number of political parties and organizations has increased from 42 to 99. One of the major ones is the National Front, which joins those opposed to the shah's regime.

What resources does the shah have? This question comes from (Yaroslavskiy) from Krivoy Rog. The shah's personal possessions are valued at over $1 billion. According to the New York TIMES, there are 2 to 4 billion dollars in Swiss bank accounts to which he has transferred his funds.

(Antipov) from Belgorod asks: What is meant by the "white revolution"? It is the creation of favorable conditions for the development of capitalism in the semifeudal countryside. The capitalist agrarian reform has brought about grave socioeconomic consequences.

(Oganin) from Vologda writes that the press often uses the word "ayatollah". What does this mean? "Ayatollah" is the highest religious title in Iran. It is awarded to scholars in theology and Muslim law whose personal qualities are unimpeachable in the eyes of the faithful. The authority of an ayatollah is exceptionally high.

In front of me I have a letter from (Shushkov) from Kuybyshev. He asks us to discuss the situation in Kampuchea.

Reports coming from Kampuchea indicate that the People's Revolutionary Forces are in confident control of the situation in the country. Hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans are returning to their homes to begin a peaceful new life and to restore all that was destroyed during the rule of the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

However, Chinese propaganda, and along with it mass news media in some Western countries, are trying to present the situation in that country in quite a different way. They allege that the Pol Pot cutthroats are not only waging a counteroffensive, but achieving successes too. What this boils down to in reality is a few bands tucked away in difficult to reach mountain areas from where they terrorize the peaceful population. They are led by Chinese advisers. The Chinese are also supplying these bands with weapons and ammunition.

Thailand, which borders on Kampuchea, is pursuing a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. As foreign news agencies report, however, the Chinese are infringing on the neutrality of Thailand to secretly deliver weapons to the Thai-Kampuchean border area.

Italy is back in the government crisis season. As has already been reported, the government headed by Andreotti has resigned. What is the reason for this latest crisis? This question is posed by (Akhmatov) from Dushanbe, (Bystro) from Kiev and others. TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov will comment.

[Krasikov] The direct reason for the government crisis in Italy was the withdrawal of the communists from the parliamentary coalition. The government of Giulio Andreotti was made up of members of one party--the Christian Democrats. This party had more deputies in Parliament that any other, but not enough to be able to govern the country on its own. The Christian Democrats therefore entered into a coalition with the republicans, the social democrats and the socialists. But even in alliance with these three parties they still did not have enough votes in Parliament to form a solid majority. So they then agreed--this was last spring--to include the Italian Communist Party in the coalition. It has the second largest number of deputies. Until then, the communists had spent 30 years in opposition.

By entering the parliamentary coalition and supporting the Andreotti government, the Communist Party made it possible for him to act confidently without fearing adverse votes in Parliament. Naturally, the communists did not give their votes to Andreotti so that the government could pursue its previous policy exclusively in the interests of big capital. They demanded, and managed to get included in the government program, a whole series of concrete measures for the benefit of the working people and broad strata of the country's population in general.

Eleven months have passed since then, and the Christian Democrats have not fulfilled their main promises. In these conditions there was, of course, only one thing the communists could do: deny them further support. The Christian Democrats, finding themselves in a minority even though their old allies in the three minor parties were still with them, were forced to hand back the mandate they had been given.

[Kosovan] Yes, but Western commentators are asserting that the communists provoked the crisis in Italy because they want to participate in the government with the Christian Democrats and the representatives of the other parties. This, they allege, was the main reason for the Communist Party's decision to reject the coalition in its present form.

[Krasikov] The Communist Party did indeed support the government including communist ministers--new coalition government. But direct participation by communists in such a government is not a goal in itself for them. It is needed in order to obtain wider access to the running of the country's affairs at a very difficult, a very tricky--indeed I would say a very explosive--moment. There is a need for pressure to be exerted on the Christian Democrats. Why? Well, so that they might at last begin to think about those who are deprived and forced to eke out a miserable existence while the rich bathe in luxury.

Let us take, for instance, the problem of unemployment. This is now one of the most acute problems in Italy. Over a million and a half people are out of work. If you add the other members of their families, the elderly and the children who also need food and a roof over their heads, you arrive at a minimum of 5 million people, possibly even more. So who is to be held responsible for the situation which has come about? And from whom is help to be expected? The entry of the communists into the parliamentary majority has already made it possible for the working people to obtain a number of important concessions from the bourgeois state.

For example, the introduction just before the new year of free medical aid, or the beginning being made on reviewing the relationship between landowners and peasants in the countryside. Before that, the Christian Democrats who formed the government had not gone so far. So it was a case of forcing them to make further important concessions to the people.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, everyone knows that one of the main problems now confronting Italy is that of terrorism.

[Krasikov] Yes, I intended of course to dwell on the problem of terrorism. The fact is that everything going on at present in Italy hinges in one way or another on this problem. No event of any importance can be understood unless viewed through the prism of political terror. Literally, not a single day passes without gunshots being fired, bombs exploding or attacks being made on the premises of democratic organizations in some town or other or some province or other. The number of terrorist acts recorded in 1977 reached 2,000; last year, 1978, the number topped 3,000. Matters have come to the point where nobody--not a simple worker or even the prime minister--can feel entirely safe. It is sufficient to recall the case of Moro, the leader of the Christian Democratic Party who was kidnaped and subsequently killed last spring. The new year has begun with more shooting. Among the latest victims of terror have been the trade union activist and communist party member, Guido Rossa, and the Milan prosecutor, Emilio Alessandrini.

Who is doing the shooting in Italy? More importantly, who is putting the weapons in the hands of the killers? Well, we know the names of a few underground terrorist groups, both profascist and, on the other hand, ultraleftists. These are the ones calling themselves the New Order, Front Line, the Red Brigades, and a few others.

As we know, fascists have always placed their stake on social demagogy. They have in the past and continued to try to direct the masses' dissatisfaction with their living conditions into channels which suit them, against what they call the weak bourgeois-democratic state and, chiefly, of course, against leftwing parties and public organizations. Under this banner they call for the creation of a dictatorial--or, as they call it, strong--regime which will supposedly solve all problems to universal satisfaction. As for the ultraleftists, they also deceive the gullible with false promises, and as we have seen they are doing so with some success.

Now, adult workers and peasants--those who have passed through the real school of life and not some sort of playschool class struggle--do not generally give in to this cheap demagogy. But young people, those without the stern experience of life, are unfortunately falling victim more and more often to this deception. According to statistics, a significant proportion of those leaving schools, institutes and universities in Italy are now failing to find an application for their strength and their knowledge, and from year to year are swelling the already large army of unemployed. And, failing to work out the reasons for their difficulties or to see a way out of them, young men and women sometimes fall into the nets of political cormen preaching terrorism.

[Kosovan] The press has said that Western special services, including the CIA, are involved in the creation of terrorist groups in Italy.

[Krasikov] Quite true. The imperialist intelligence services have been truly frightened by the growth in the authority and influence of the Italian Communist Party.

Suffice it to say that in the last elections one out of every three Italians voted for the Communist Party candidates--the party got 34 percent of the votes. And, as the Italian press itself shows, these imperialist intelligence services--special services--have decided to use every means, even the most extreme ones, in their struggle against the communists in order not to allow a further expansion of their influence in the country's political life.

In this connection, I would like to draw attention to the creation of a virtual alliance of these special services with profascist and, at the same time, so-called ultraleft organizations. Here is one very revealing example. Milan, 1969: 16 people die at the hands of terrorists. The murderers are fascists, the victims are democrats. Emilio Alessandrini, a young lawyer, manages to find out the role played in this matter by the secret services, and he begins to unravel the tangle. A few days ago, he dies, but not at the hands of the fascists. This time the perpetrators of this crime turn out to be leftwingers, from the Front Line organization. There is the alliance.

[Kosovan] And the communists condemn these acts of terror in a most decisive manner.

[Krasikov] In a most decisive manner. They demand that the new government wage the struggle against terrorism considerably more energetically than the outgoing one did. Incidentally, this is also the motive for the proposal that the cabinet should include members of the Communist Party.

In our previous program we spoke about the U.S. Congress. Today, at the request of (Kudryavtsev) from Uralsk and (Timonin) from Moscow we will touch on another aspect of its activity. As usual, in January the White House presents to the legislators a whole series of presidential messages which set out the foreign and internal policy of the country and give an analysis of the economic situation.

[Anichkin] Our press has already reported quite a lot about these presidential messages, but I would like to dwell on a few points connected with President Carter's budget message. The Americans themselves probably pay the most attention to this message. They want to know how their own family budgets will turn out in the end and if there will be tax increases, price rises or increased unemployment.

Well, the draft budget announced by President Carter, which Congress is now beginning to discuss, does not promise anything good for the Americans. The budget deficit will stay at a high level. Many appropriations for programs dealing with social needs are being heavily cut. This tendency continues from year to year. At the same time, another tendency is also continuing--the constant increase in military expenditures.

[Kosovan] All of this, naturally, causes increased dissatisfaction among ordinary Americans, who are forced to pay for the excessive appetites of the Pentagon and the military-industrial corporations. The U.S. press quite often reports antimilitary demonstrations and protest meetings against U.S. intensification of the arms race.

[Anichkin] In this situation the administration has resorted to the normal methods of quelling the increase in the waves of protests by alarmed taxpayers and of distracting attention from their urgent problems. Thus, a report was introduced into Congress, or, as it was called, an analysis by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

This asserts that last year the USSR allegedly spent 40 percent more on military needs than the United States and on strategic and nonnuclear forces it allegedly spent twice as much. The compilers of the report, the U.S. intelligence departments, totally ignore official Soviet statistical data which state that the USSR has not increased its expenditures on defense needs for several years and allocates only those resources that are essential to insure the reliable security of our state and its allies.

[Kosovan] What are the aims of the authors of the report who are presenting Congress with deliberately false data?

[Anichkin] In resorting to crude falsifications, the CIA seeks not only to mislead congressmen and senators about the real defense expenditures of the USSR but also to make more noise to the effect that the United States is lagging behind in this area. They are doing this ultimately to wrest as large an allocation as possible for Pentagon expenditures. Its demands are really astronomical--138.2 billion dollars for FY 1980.

One should never forget in all this that considerable military allocations are hidden in other articles of the budget. Expenditures for the neutron bomb, for example, were discovered in an article on expenditures for public works in the Energy Department. In order to make such analyses appear objective and to render them more or less convincing, the following argument is quite often used: If military equality exists between the USSR and the United States, this means there must be equal material expenditures. In other words, if one follows the logic of the CIA and the Pentagon, the expenditures of the USSR should be the same as those of the United States. However, such a method of accounting is, to say the least, unfair, not to say an outright falsification. It is no coincidence that the CIA has been brought into this matter for it never reveals the sources of its information, as you know.

In reality, however, in the USSR and the United States, the military, economic, political factors that influence the formation of military budgets are so different that a primitive equation can only lead to mistaken conclusions. In the first place, it is impossible to put an equal sign between the cost of similar models of military equipment, either strategic or conventional. First of all, one must consider equal production costs. By this I mean raw material costs, power costs and other questions. As is known, these are considerably lower here than in the United States. One should recall that the hearings conducted by Senator Proxmire, which showed that similar types of Soviet and American military equipment cost the United States 10 to 16 times more than the USSR. In the second place, in the USSR, where the means of production are in the hands of the state, the defense industry does not and cannot serve as a source of profit. In the United States, the military business is one of the most profitable. This is an indisputable fact. It is not for nothing that the major industrial corporations swarm around the Pentagon. They receive billions in profits from its orders. The average profit of military corporations is on the average 50 to 60 percent more than in industries producing peaceful products.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, in other words, the larger the Pentagon's budget, the higher the corporations' profits.

[Anichkin] It is no coincidence that after the budget and its military articles were announced, Beggs, vice president of General Dynamics, a military-industrial corporation, exclaimed: "In the military industrial business, things have never been as good as they are now."

Now, in the third place, in contrast to the USSR where armed forces personnel come from the citizenry on the basis of the universal military duty of Soviet citizens, in the United States the army is composed of mercenaries who are paid quite large salaries. The salaries of the mercenary army, as published data show, swallow up over half of the budget allocations made to the Pentagon.

In the fourth place, practically the entire world is covered by a network of U.S. military bases. The personnel of these bases, and the number of U.S. servicemen abroad, total about a half a million people. U.S. military bases situated on foreign territory cost the U.S. taxpayers a pretty penny.

There are, of course, other factors which convincingly refute the arguments that the USSR's military expenditures are either equal to those of the United States or exceed them. The policy of the USSR, and this has been frequently stressed at the very highest level, is aimed not at achieving military superiority but at reducing military confrontations and reducing armaments. This policy stems from our convictions and is connected with the majestic creative plans which are known to the whole world.

In contrast, the military-strategic doctrine of the United States is in fact aimed at achieving military superiority, despite the fact that Washington talks of parity and approximate equality. In his well-known speech in San Francisco last year, Brown, the U.S. defense secretary, admitted the existing balance of forces of the two states but still stated that one of the Pentagon's basic goals is to surpass the forces of the opponent--to surpass the Russians in plans and results with all the resources which we have at our disposal.

Such a doctrine naturally envisages a constant annual increase in military expenditures. In the United States, there are people who understand what the constant increase in military allocations might lead to and how this will reflect on the position of ordinary Americans, workers whose interests are buried in oblivion. For example, Senator Edward Kennedy described the new draft American budget as a wasteful increase on military needs.

NEW ECONOMIC ORDER DEMANDED AT GROUP OF 77 CONFERENCE

LD061907 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 6 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Arusha, February 6, TASS--A conference of the Group of 77 opened here today. This organisation consists of 117 developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America which come out for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The conference in Arusha that was preceded by regional meetings on questions of trade and development is called upon to draw up a common platform of the young states for the forthcoming 5th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Manila in May.

The programme set forth by developing countries encompasses a wide range of economic questions related to international trade, the monetary and financial sphere, scientific, technical and economic cooperation. It is directed at eliminating the economic inequality of developing countries in the capitalist system of economy, at the forming of relations based on principles of a just, mutually advantageous and equal participation of all states in the solution of international economic problems.

These just demands of developing countries have the full support of countries of the socialist community.

Amon Nsekela, the representative of Tanzania, noted when speaking at the opening of the conference that the time had come for the establishment of a new international economic order. The attainment of this aim, he stressed, requires first of all the unity and solidarity of all young states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Draft Document Reported

LD111602 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Arusha, February 11, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladislav Orlov and Yuriy Pichyugin report:

The countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America that recently gained political independence remain dependent on former colonial powers economically. Their subordinated position in the system of the world capitalist economy should be eliminated. This demand was put forward here by the delegates to the current conference of the developing states of the three continents, which are members of the Group of 77.

Thus, in a draft document on the state of affairs in world trade they sharply criticized the protectionist policy by means of which Western powers hinder the goods of the developing countries from reaching their markets. By manipulating the prices of raw materials and manufactures, Western powers continue to appropriate the wealth created by the labour of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

As one of the measures in the struggle against such an unequal position, at the meeting in Arusha it was suggested that a joint fund be set up for the stabilization of raw material markets and for the purposes of development.

The participants in the conference are also considering ways for establishing control over the activities of multinational monopolies which predatorily exploit the natural and manpower resources of the young states, and have an adverse effect on their economic development.

The Tanzanian newspaper DAILY NEWS points out in this connection that the predatory activities of such corporations are closely interwoven with military-strategic goals which NATO countries pursue in Africa, in particular. This is a suppression of the national liberation struggle of peoples and an undermining of progressive governments.

At the same time the participants in the meeting in Arusha give a high appraisal of the stand of the countries of the socialist community which consistently come out for the normalization of the entire system of international economic relations, against the neocolonialist exploitation and plunder.

Plenary Sessions Begin

LD122212 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Arusha, February 12, TASS--Plenary meetings of trade and development ministers have begun at the conference of the Group of 77 which unite 117 developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Opening the meetings, the president of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, stressed that the peoples of these countries remained objects of the most ruthless exploitation by the capitalist powers, although the developing countries account for 70 percent of the planet's population and for about 12 percent of the world's gross product, they are practically deprived of a chance to take part in shaping the international economic policy.

We know, he noted, that political independence does not signify economic emancipation. Our efforts to develop the national economy invariably run up against a powerful barrier, put up by transnational corporations and the Western states, by the International Monetary Fund. Creation of a new international economic system, Julius Nyerere noted, is a long process, decisive in which is the strengthening of unity and cooperation among all the developing nations.

In the course of the plenary meetings, the conference participants will discuss the materials prepared by working groups at the level of experts. They are related to a wide range of economic, commercial, monetary-financial questions and are aimed at achieving a concrete and early solution of the problems of reshaping the international economic relations with the capitalist states on equal, just and mutually advantageous principles, which are most important for the developing states. The adopted documents will serve as a foundation for the common strategy of the developing nations at the forthcoming 5th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which will be held in Manila this May.

COMMISSION SESSION INVESTIGATING CRIMES OF RACIST REGIMES OPENS

LD092348 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

["Against Racism and Apartheid"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, February 9, TASS--The first session of the international commission investigating crimes of the racist regimes in the south of Africa opened today in the capital of Belgium. Its aim is to expose and make public facts of racial persecution of Africans and acts of armed aggression by Pretoria and Salisbury against sovereign states. The most prominent international public figures are members of the commission. It is headed by Sean MacBride who was awarded the International Lenin Prize "for strengthening peace among peoples" and the Nobel peace prize.

Delegates from Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia, and Botswana as well as representatives of the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa take part in the session together with representatives from many international (the United Nations, UNESCO, the Organization of African Unity, etc.) and national organizations.

Witnesses Testify Before Commission

LD112325 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

["To Outlaw Racism and Apartheid"--TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels, February 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports: Numerous instances of racist brutality in the south of Africa and complicity on the part of the imperialists and Maoists, were cited today by representatives of the governments of Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, by delegations of the national liberation movements of Namibia and Zimbabwe. They testified before an international commission to investigate the crimes of South African racist regimes.

Angolan Ambassador in Belgium L. de Almeida said that in 1978 along more than one thousand people were killed and several thousand wounded, mainly from among the civilian population, as a result of armed invasions by South African troops into Angola. Great damage was inflicted on the country's economy.

According to data by L. de Almeida, Chinese military instructors are serving in detachments of the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] splitter groupings operating against Angola from the territory of the South African-occupied Namibia. During liberation operations the Angolan Army captured a great quantity of weapons made in China, France, the USA, and other NATO countries. This indicates, the ambassador said, that in their subversive activities the Maoists are acting hand in hand with the racists and imperialist forces.

Noted Chilean democrat, associate of Salvador Allende, General S. Poblete told the commission about the Pinochet fascist junta's ties with the Pretoria (?racists). According to his data, 10,000 Chilean soldiers are taking part in military operations against SWAPO in Namibia under the guise of mercenaries together with white punitive troops.

The SWAPO representative P. Manning, the Catholic priest H. Hunker (FRG), and others spoke of the policy of terror conducted in Namibia by the South African racists. Arrests. Brutal torture and abuse became a matter of routine in Namibia. Under cover of the notorious "terrorism law" the Pretoria regime is trying to suppress by force any opposition.

The Dutchman D. de Beer, who has lived all his life in South Africa and Namibia, described for the commission the collusion with the Pretoria regime on the part of the USA, Britain, France, the FRG. These countries, he said, in violation of relevant U.N. resolutions, are buying Namibian uranium from the RSA [Republic of South Africa].

The Mozambique minister of justice, Theodato Hunguana, and Tanzanian Ambassador in Belgium F.M. Kazaura told the commission about the armed aggressions against their countries by the racist troops of the Smith regime. Several thousand people were killed and a number of peaceful villages and refugee camps were destroyed in Tete and Gaza provinces on the territory of Mozambique in 1977 and 1978 alone as a result of bandit attacks from Rhodesia. Participating in these attacks along with the Rhodesian racists and the Pretoria army were mercenaries from the USA, Britain, Belgium, France, Portugal and New Zealand.

According to the National African Congress of South Africa there are 13,000 white mercenaries, 2.3 thousand of them Americans, in the service of the RSA. Representatives of ZAPU, SWAPO and the ANC noted in their speeches that the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury are still in existence only thanks to the aid of the Western and NATO countries. Thus, U.S. investments in the RSA are estimated at 4.2 billion dollars. Of Britain--$5-7 billion. French and FRG monopolies are also active in the country.

During its evening session the international commission discussed the session's final document exposing the perpetrators of the crimes against mankind in the south of Africa. The commission will hand over the document to the U.N. and its agencies, to the governments, parliaments and public organizations of all countries.

Brussels Meeting Ends

LD122300 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, February 12, TASS--The session of the international commission to investigate the crimes of racist regimes in South Africa ended its deliberations here.

The report adopted by the commission describes the terror, tortures in jails, ruthless reprisals against political opponents of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, armed aggressions against the neighbouring sovereign countries and mass murders of their innocent inhabitants as well as refugees as dangerous developments which mankind cannot ignore. The commission stressed that South Africa and Rhodesia do not respect the most elementary political, social, economic and cultural rights of the African population and there are no safeguards for the basic human right--the right to life.

The document points out that the close ties between NATO and the authorities of the Republic of South Africa helped Pretoria acquire nuclear technology thus jeopardizing the cause of peace in Africa.

The commission condemned the Goverrment of Belgium, which, among others, authorized and guaranteed the deal between the Belgian concern Sinatom and the South African monopoly goldmining to supply Belgium with two thousand tonnes of uranium from 1980 to 1991.

The well-known public figure Sean MacBride, who chaired the commission's (?session), said speaking at a press conference that arms to the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and its puppet groups in Namibia are supplied by both NATO countries and China. The regimes of racism and apartheid, he said, could not exist without the support and assistance from Western powers and transnational companies which in effect have become assisting parties to oppression, exploitation and racial crimes.

Sean MacBride informed that the commission's report as well as the facts and material evidence collected by it will be handed over to the United Nations and its specialized bodies and brought to the attention of all governments and parliaments, government and public organizations. The commission's documents, he emphasized, provide the legal basis for setting up, within the U.N. framework, an international tribunal which will prosecute and duly punish the perpetrators of the atrocities and war crimes.

U.S. WARNED OF 'DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES' OF PRC ATTACK ON SRV

LD110628 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] There's been much talk in the American media about the visit of the Chinese vice premier to the United States. The interest is understandable and I am sure you won't be surprised if I say the Soviet public, too, followed the visit and the statements of American officials and media comment. Naturally, Soviet people were most interested in the aspects of the visit that had a bearing on American relations with the Soviet Union. It was not lost on the public here that Mr Deng's hosts in Washington failed to give the proper reply to his violent attacks on the Soviet Union, though administration officials did underline in a number of statements that the new relations between Washington and Beijing must not damage American relations with the Soviet Union.

Supporters of less world tension would like to believe this will be the case, that no damage will be done to American-Soviet relations. But there are facts that prompt the Soviet public to take a closer look at the right about-face in Washington's policy. For example, the guest from Beijing make no attempt to conceal that Beijing foreign policy is spearheaded against the Soviet Union. Talking to the TIME magazine, he openly urged Washington to join a political alliance directed against the polar bear, as he said. This call set the tone of everything else Vice Premier Deng said in the United States. He made no attempt to hide, even for diplomatic reasons, that one of the principal aims of his dialog with administration officials was to try to involve them in China's anti-Soviet policy.

Administration officials have tried to tone this down, but the fact remains they negotiated with representatives of a regime that follows a frankly anti-Soviet policy. And not only negotiated.

The final communique for the press spoke of common interests and common appraisals and it failed to specify just what these were. But in the light of all the visitor from Beijing said in the United States, this avowal of a community of interests had some definite meaning whether Washington wishes it or not. In one conversation with American newsmen in Washington, Vice Premier Deng gave it to be understood China is preparing to invade Vietnam. He said that if Vietnam was not taught a lesson its leaders would understand nothing. There have been reports in the world press that at the very time Beijing was massing troops on the Vietnamese frontier. And more recently the Japanese newspaper ASAHI quoted an American official as saying there is more than a 50-50 chance that China will attack Vietnam. It's no longer a question of whether, he said, but more a question of when.

In the light of all this, Vice Premier Deng's bluntness appears to be not just rhetoric but an attempt to put Washington in such a position that if China does attack Vietnam Washington will not be able to say it knew nothing about it and shares no responsibility. Indeed, administration officials knew China was preparing to attack Vietnam at the very time they were holding talks with Vice Premier Deng and he, far from denying the plans for aggression openly admitted them.

There's little doubt Washington knows the Soviet Union has a friendship treaty with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Administration officials must realize the dangerous consequences for peace that Chinese aggression against Vietnam might have. One wonders if they understand to what an extent Vice Premier Deng has linked the United States with Beijing's risky plans. The American media have had much to say about the possibilities of playing the China card, but it looks rather as if Beijing has been successful in playing the America card.

Considering all that happened during Mr Deng's visit to the United States, the administration could well become involved in some hazardous adventure planned in Beijing and it will have no chance to say it never expected such a thing to happen.

The opinion has been expressed in the world press that Beijing may act against Vietnam not at once but some weeks after the vice premier's visit to America so as not be embarrass Washington. If this happens, it's not likely to mislead anyone. The warnings Mr Deng gave while in the United States that China plans to attack Vietnam impose a definite responsibility on Washington. There is little need to elaborate on the effect Beijing's dangerous ambitions may have on the international situation, including relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

It's all well and good to talk about a balanced policy, but what matters is not the last word but the first act. With Beijing boldly asserting its hegemonistic strivings in Southeast Asia and the anti-Soviet trend of its foreign policy, it will require forebearance and vision on the part of the United States to avoid becoming involved in Beijing's risky political game.

SENATE COMMITTEE QUESTIONS WOODCOCK ON PRC RELATIONS

LD091638 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 9, TASS--The Senate Foreign Relations Committee considered the question of U.S.-Chinese relations. The committee approved the appointment of Leonard Woodcock, the current head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing to the post of U.S. ambassador in the People's Republic of China which he is due to assume on March 1.

Answering during a committee meeting the request by Senator Charles Percy to comment on the anti-Soviet pronouncements of Deng Xiaoping including, among others, his assertions about "the USSR's role in the developments in Iran", Leonard Woodcock said that the Chinese are apt to ascribe to the Soviet Union something that just does not exist. He said that there was no evidence to confirm Soviet "interference" in the development in Iran.

Senator George McGovern, a committee member, expressed concern over the build-up by China of armed forces on the Sino-Vietnamese border saying that it may become yet another major conflict (?in Southeast) Asia, thus exercising a negative influence on the efforts of the USSR and the USA to achieve agreement to limit strategic arms. So far we have no assurances regarding the intentions of the Chinese, said Leonard Woodcock in this connection.

Leonard Woodcock let it be understood that the United States hope that the steps currently taken by China to increase its armed forces are aimed not against the United States but against the Soviet Union.

Chinese Immigrants in U.S.

LD122248 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] In the United States restrictions on immigration into the country were relaxed immediately after the establishment of diplomatic relations with Beijing. It is said that in January alone there were some 2,000 applications asking for permission to enter the country, and that is much higher than the previous figures. Why does Beijing encourage the Chinese to go to the United States? Here is what a correspondent of the Soviet news agency TASS thinks about it:

It looks as if the Chinese leaders are trying to exploit the rapprochement with the United States with the slogan proclaimed back in Mao's times: China is wherever there are Chinese. There are over 25 million Chinese living outside China. Six hundred thousand ethnic Chinese have gained footholds in American society. Chinese immigrants in the United States have big capitals and great experience in commerce and politics. They are employed in various spheres. About 12,000 are civil servants. There are also Chinese governors, congressmen, big capitalists. Beijing attaches special importance to those Chinese in the United States who are engaged in research in sciences and in the military field. For Maoists these scientists are bees collecting honey from American flowers and bringing it to the Beijing hive. There are Chinese among the leading nuclear scientists, and perhaps one day the public will learn about their role in creating China's nuclear potential. According to the Western press, ethnic Chinese are actively working for the special services of China.

Playing up the China card, certain U.S. politicians believe they are in the firm control of the development of relations between Beijing and Washington, but American Chinese whose number will apparently increase may become a serious factor to enable Beijing to direct these relations in a suitable channel and to correct the designs of some American strategy-makers in its own favor.

Kissinger Remarks on PRC

LD121246 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 7 February, TASS--Former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger has stated at a press conference in Seattle that the United States should not allow China to interfere in its relations with the Soviet Union. "I believe," he stressed, "that we should conduct our national policy in relations with Moscow on the basis of our own national interests, without instructions from other countries."

U.S. SEEKS NEW ARMS MARKET AFTER IRAN CANCELLATIONS

LD091106 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 8, TASS--Iran's decision to annul military orders worth about 7,000 million dollars has given rise to profound concern in circles of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Losses are being calculated by such military-industrial monopolies as General Dynamics, which loses an order for 160 F16 fighter planes, costing 3,200 million dollars, the Boeing which intended to supply for the Iranian Air Force 7 air-warning and control systems, AWACS, worth 1,200 million dollars, the Lytton Industries which lost a 1,600 million dollar contract, Hughes Aircraft Company which planned to sell Iran 400 Phoenix air-to-air missiles, and many others.

Since the military-industrial complex does not want to resign itself to the loss of profits, the Pentagon is already feverishly looking for new markets that could absorb the huge mass of U.S.-made armaments. Military corporations primarily pin their hopes on U.S. NATO allies and Israel, the militarist appetites of which are steadily on the rise, stresses the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL. According to the official data, Tel Aviv purchased 6,000 million dollars worth of the most up-to-date American armaments in a period from 1973 to 1977. But this is only "the top of the iceberg". The figure does not include huge allocations to Israel as "aid" to ensure "security" and to purchase "auxiliary military equipment."

Air Force Contract for F-15's

LD092308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 9 February, TASS--The arms race which is being whipped up by the Pentagon is falling like golden rain on the corporations of the military-industrial complex. The Defense Department has announced that the U.S. Air Force has concluded a contract with the McDonnell-Douglas corporation worth $196.7 million to prepare for the production of F-15 fighter planes.

The U.S. Air Force is currently equipped with almost 360 planes of this type. However, in keeping with the course being pursued by the U.S. Government for further building up the armed forces, the Air Force command has decided to purchase an additional 130 F-15's. As has already been reported, the government has requested Congress to allocate unprecedented amounts--$138.2 billion--for the requirements of the Pentagon in FY 1980.

CARTER SEEKS NEW MASS MEDIA DOMINATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD092244 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

["Under Slogans of Expansion"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktoria Sorokina reports:

U.S. President Carter sent a message to Congress on international policies in the field of mass information media. The document actually formulates the basic directions of American global expansion in the sphere of [word indistinct] and radio information. The report underlines the need to use modern means of international information for ensuring the evident interests of the USA in the field of national security and also in the political, economic and ideological spheres, through the maximum expansion of foreign markets for American informational produce. As a slogan of this expansionist strategy, the demand is set forth for unrestricted freedom of information. The United States has already many times used such a slogan at international forums as a cover-up for its policy of [word indistinct] aggression against socialist and developing countries.

The United States must prevent the adoption by the United Nations and other international bodies of political principles that run counter to the American concept of the free flow of information, the report goes on. In this connection the need is stressed for organising direct contacts [words indistinct] information media and the developing countries, and also for stepping up political pressure on these countries to ensure Western participation in defining a few informational order, and frustrating attempts by Third World countries to determine the purposes of developing communication means on their own.

The report reflects the serious concern of U.S. ruling circles over the developing countries' growing rebuff of Western attempts to use modern mass information media for interfering in their domestic affairs and undermining their sovereignty.

STATE DEPARTMENT ADMITS ISRAELI TORTURE OF PALESTINIANS

LD091022 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 8, TASS--Hodding Carter, official spokesman of the U.S. Department of State, at a press conference under a crossfire of journalists' questions had to acknowledge the data which were given by the newspaper Washington POST.

The data concerned the Israeli authorities' brutal treatment of the Palestinians living in the occupied Western Bank of the Jordan. The newspaper's report was based on secret reports which were sent by the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem to the U.S. State Department in May 1978.

The newspaper wrote that the documents related refined tortures of the arrested Palestinians with the use of electricity, cruel beatings, and deprivation of food and sleep. The data given in the article were buttressed up by a large amount of factual material which was received directly from persons who suffered as a result of Zionist police arbitrariness.

It is characteristic that the State Department in 1978 maintained that it had no evidence of the use of tortures by Israel against Palestinian prisoners. But at present Washington had to admit the irrefutable facts. The USA, according to Hodding Carter, long knew of widescale violations of human rights by the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab lands, and information to this effect was supplied to the State Department from various sources including reports by the U.S. Embassy in Israel. The spokesman of the State Department, contrary to obvious facts, nevertheless, tried to deny that the tortures of Palestinians are of systematic character.

PRAVDA ARTICLE VIEWS PENTAGON, CIA MIND CONTROL PROJECTS

LD121541 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 February publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word article by A. Tolkunov under the heading "Thieves of Sanity," giving accounts of experiments allegedly conducted under the sponsorship of the Pentagon and the CIA in U.S. mental hospitals, military laboratories and federal prisons with a view to "training human robots, who under the influence of narcotics, hypnosis or electric shock, will not only fulfill their masters' will mechanically but also 'forget' what they have done." Tolkunov notes that these experiments were "officially sanctioned" and included research into the development of mindbending toxin weapons and "social engineering," and states that "representatives of monopoly capital, the bigwigs of high politics and the military want no civil rights fighters in the country, want the worker, 'trained from birth' to fulfill his master's will obediently and want no one to protest against their dirty wars."

Finally, Tolkunov alleges that despite recent revelations these experiments are continuing.

NOVOYE VREMYA: PRC PLAYING WITH FIRE ON VIETNAM BORDER

LD131211 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 7, 9 Feb 79 p 14 LD

[I. Trofimova article: "Before the Forbidden Line"]

[Text] Beijing is dangerously playing with fire on the border with Vietnam. In the very first days of January news of suspicious Chinese troop movements in regions adjacent to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] began appearing in the Western press, and reports of a troop concentration near Vietnam's northern borders have flooded in in recent days. According to the Washington POST, Beijing has concentrated 10-12 divisions there--15-20 divisions according to reports in other newspapers. Citing information from intelligence services, Western observers also report the transfer of artillery, tanks and squadrons of warplanes to the SRV border. Very different judgments are being voiced with respect to the Beijing leadership's intentions. In the opinion of the American weekly NEWSWEEK, China's military maneuvers could prove to be nothing more than a bluff. However, the same magazine cites the words of a U.S. State Department expert who believes that the troops concentrated on the border with Vietnam are "far more numerous than is required for a simple show of strength." The same view is also held by the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI, which does not exclude the possibility of an invasion of Vietnam by Chinese troops.

Until recently Beijing kept quiet about its military preparations. This silence was broken by Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, during his visit to the United States. In conversation with American journalists he confirmed the transfer of Chinese troops to the border with Vietnam. "Deng Xiaoping made it clear," the Washington POST writes, "that it may prove necessary to teach the Vietnamese an 'essential lesson.'" (Incidentally, why was Washington chosen as the place for such a "revelation"?) The newspaper evaluates Deng Xiaoping's aggressive statements as "the clearest hint so far that China might use its forces in the border regions against the Hanoi regime."

Meanwhile, not a day passes without Chinese armed detachments intruding inside Vietnam. They are shelling border posts and killing peaceful inhabitants. Many regions in the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son have become an arena of bloody clashes.

Many people explain away the Chinese leaders' aggressive actions by irritation over the unexpected--for them--turn of events in Kampuchea. Beijing is back where it started. The Chinese "advisers" have been ousted from Kampuchea along with the former rulers. A blow has been struck at China, and now it is said that "the beaten dragon wants to show its claws." The arguments of the Western press are built along roughly these lines.

Of course, the Chinese henchmen's defeat and the blow dealt to Maoism in Kampuchea have embittered Beijing. But it took the course of open confrontation with Vietnam much earlier, soon after becoming convinced that it could now draw the SRV into its orbit. The Chinese leadership has used very different pretexts to fuel tension on the border with Vietnam and for raids on its territory. Let us recall, for example, the ballyhoo that the Maoists raised over the imaginary persecution of persons of Chinese origin in the SRV. And now the Beijing leadership is threatening to use military force on the pretext of defending the former Pol Pot regime. The propaganda camouflage of these provocations is different, but the purpose is the same: to put pressure on Socialist Vietnam, to upset the state of equilibrium in Southeast Asia, to disrupt stability and to create a new hotbed of tension there.

Certain concern at Beijing's actions has recently begun to creep into the Western press. The same U.S. State Department expert cited in NEWSWEEK has declared: "We are also concerned at the fact that an invasion of Vietnam might take place after Deng Xiaoping's U.S. visit, since it will appear as though we gave him the go-ahead for this."

The Chinese leaders are not abandoning their attempts to draw other countries into their dangerous game. It is no accident that RENMIN RIBAO is carefully following the appearance of anti-Vietnamese articles in the foreign press and rigorously publishing them in its own pages. Of course, by no means would all the countries where accusations are being addressed to the SRV like to encourage Beijing's aggressive impulses. However, those who raised a fuss over "Vietnamese aggression" in Kampuchea are inflaming anti-Vietnamese passions in China.

China is continuing to pressure other countries. Han Nianlong, PRC vice foreign minister, has told Shoji Sato, Japanese ambassador to Beijing, that Deng Xiaoping, who will call at Tokyo en route from the United States, will most likely ask Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira to support Kampuchea's former rulers. It is clear what lies behind this. It is believed, the Japanese ambassador has said, that Deng Xiaoping will urge Tokyo to undertake "united antihegemonist action" against Vietnam. Yet Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda has already explained Japan's position by declaring that the Japanese-Chinese treaty imposes no obligation on it to conduct joint actions of a local or international nature.

Beijing is trying to get the capitalist countries which have arranged normal economic relations with the SRV to sever these ties. The Australian Government has done China a great service by announcing the end of economic cooperation with Vietnam. Opposition leader W. Hayden considers this decision unwise and calls for its revision.

Having swallowed anti-Vietnamese propaganda, certain circles in Scandinavian countries have raised the question of ending aid to the SRV. To judge from a statement in the Storting by Norwegian Foreign Minister K. Frydenlund, Oslo intends to fulfill the agreement concluded with Vietnam. This has also been stated by Danish Foreign Minister H. Chirstophersen. Denmark will not change its position on giving Vietnam assistance, he said.

Hanoi is taking a calm, firm stand. The Vietnamese people have behind them great experience in struggling against those who like to indulge in all kinds of adventures. They are also strong through the support of their socialist friends and all progressive forces interested in strengthening peace. International public opinion can do a great deal to keep Beijing from overstepping the forbidden line by preventing it in time.

CHINA'S TREASONOUS, ANTI-PALESTINIAN MIDEAST POLICY SCORED

LD102350 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 10 Feb 79 LD

[(Andrey Nastin) commentary: "Beijing Is Anti-Palestinian"]

[Text] The magazine SAWT FALASTIN, issued in Damascus by the Palestinine Liberation Army, published an article in March 1978 criticizing Beijing's policy in the Middle East. The magazine analyzed this policy and concluded that the Beijing leadership is in direct collusion with the forces hostile to the anti-imperialist Arab national liberation movement. Since the publication of the article, events have taken place which clearly confirm that the magazine's conclusion was correct.

Broad circles of public opinion have recently been learning more about Beijing's steps to establish contacts with Tel Aviv. In June, a member of the Chinese delegation at the United Nations, (Ming Jingtan). held an official meeting with the permanent Israeli delegate at the United Nations, Haim Herzog. The Israeli newspaper YEDIOT AHARONOT said that the meeting took place at the request of the Chinese side. The French newspaper L'AURORE awhile ago carried a statement by a Chinese diplomat at the United Nations saying that China was ready to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. The Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV in turn described a visit to Israel by a senior Chinese diplomat who was a member of the Chinese diplomatic corps at the United Nations. According to the paper, the diplomat stated that the Chinese Foreign Ministry was giving positive consideration to establishing relations with Israel even before the signing of the separate peace treaty with Egypt. The French newspaper LE MONDE said that the question of establishing diplomatic relations between China and Israel was also discussed at a secret meeting in Zurich between Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Israeli Defense Minister Weizman.

By flirting with the Zionists, Beijing wants to strengthen its contacts with them at the expense of the interests of the Palestinians and the rest of the Arab nations. This is indicated quite clearly by the talks that Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao had with the Zionist Howard Squadron, chairman of the American Jewish Congress. Geng Biao said frankly that China no longer insisted on Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories.

The line on rapprochement with Israel is nothing but a new link in the chain of the Maoists' treasonous acts against the Arab national liberation movement and one of its vanguard groups, the Palestinian resistance movement. After supporting President as-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem, Beijing announced its support for the Camp David agreements. Almost immediately after the signing of the agreement Vice Chairman Ulanfu of the National People's Congress Standing Committee paid a visit to Egypt, where he was welcomed by the speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly in Cairo, Sufi abu-Talib, who said in unmistakable words: We fully appreciate China's support for the Camp David agreements.

However, as everyone knows, these agreements insolently disregard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. They were unanimously and resolutely rejected by the Palestine National Council at its 14th session in Damascus last month. In the political program of national unity it was said that in the current stage the struggle against the Camp David agreements is the main task of all the Arab people. The session also expressed concern over China's current policy in the Middle East. The political report presented by Faruq Qaddumi said that the PLO leadership at numerous meetings tried to explain to China the danger of U.S. policy directed against the Arab nation, particularly since the Camp David agreements. Faruq Qaddumi said: But the lack of a clear and declared Chinese attitude toward the deeds of the United States in the area arouses anxiety in us.

These words show that the Palestinians are carefully watching Beijing's treasonous maneuvers in the Middle East and its efforts to strengthen its relations with imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction. This line by Maoist China, as SAWT FALASTIN said, objectively tries to undermine Arab unity and scatter and liquidate the Arab progress of patriotic forces headed by the Palestinian resistance movement.

SOVIET-POLISH COMMUNIQUE ON WOJTASZEK VISIT PUBLISHED

LD121641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Untitled TASS report under general heading: "Concerning Polish Foreign Minister E. Wojtaszek's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, PZPR Central Committee member and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, was in the Soviet Union 5-8 February 1979 on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

E. Wojtaszek had meetings and conversations with A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding, there was a detailed exchange of opinions on questions of the further deepening of friendship and close all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress and 7th PZPR Congress decisions and in accordance with the 1976 joint statement and the accord reached between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Certain key international problems of mutual interest were also examined.

The sides noted with great satisfaction the constant strengthening of the bonds of fraternal friendship between the USSR and Poland and the dynamic development of Soviet-Polish cooperation in all spheres on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the 8 April 1965 Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty, which is promoting the solution of the tasks of building communism in the Soviet Union and of building a developed socialist society in People's Poland.

The exceptional importance of the regular meetings and contacts between L.I. Brezhnev and E. Gierek for deepening cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR and for further developing relations between the USSR and Poland was particularly emphasized.

The sides confirmed their countries' determination to continue, jointly with other socialist states, to strengthen the socialist community's unity and cohesion, to improve collaboration, and to enhance the efficiency of all-round cooperation in the context of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA in the interests of socialism and lasting peace.

During the exchange of opinions on international questions the sides stressed that under contemporary conditions it is essential to counteract most resolutely any attempts to undermine detente. In this connection the great significance of the declaration adopted at the Moscow Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference was noted; this declaration put forward very important tasks for further deepening the relaxation of international tension, for ending the arms race and for disarmament.

The sides favored the further strengthening of European security and progress at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, stressing the need for constructive steps by the NATO states participating in these talks so that an appropriate agreement can be reached. The main condition for the success of these talks must be observance of the principle of equality and of one-sided advantages for neither side.

Favoring the strict observance of all the principles and propositions of the Helsinki conference Final Act and of strict implementation of the government-level accords reached on this basis and enshrined in a whole series of bilateral and multilateral documents, both sides confirmed their adherence to the task of broadening all-European cooperation in various fields, including questions of environmental protection and the development of transport and the power industry.

The USSR and Poland attach special significance to the implementation of the Soviet Union's proposals envisaging total cessation of the production of nuclear weapons in all their firms and the gradual reduction of nuclear weapons stocks right up to their total liquidation. These were the focus of attention at the 33d UN General Assembly session and met with broad understanding and support there.

The sides expressed deep satisfaction that at the session the vast majority of UN member states supported the Soviet proposals for the conclusion of an international convention on strengthening guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states and concerning the non-emplacement of nuclear weapons on the territories of states where there are none at the present time.

The Soviet side rated highly the declaration, adopted by the UN General Assembly at Poland's suggestion, "On Educating the Peoples in a Spirit of Peace," which reflects the common efforts of the absolute majority of states aimed at ending the arms race, at disarmament and at strengthening peace.

Both sides noted the serious danger to the cause of peace and detente presented by Beijing's actions and resolutely condemned Beijing's expansionist, hegemonist course, which links up with the aspirations of the forces of imperialism and extreme reaction. The USSR and Poland resolutely condemn Beijing's attempts at interference in the internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The sides confirm their respect for Iran's sovereignty and independence and resolutely oppose any outside interference in that country's internal affairs.

Solidarity with peoples struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination was reaffirmed.

The USSR and Poland attach great significance to the development of cooperation and collaboration with the nonalined countries in the struggle for peace and security. They expressed the hope that at the forthcoming Havana forum these countries will actively support cohesion among all peace-loving, anti-imperialist forces for the purpose of solving urgent and topical problems of world politics and in the interests of strengthening peace.

The sides consider the practice of regular consultations now established between them to be fruitful, and they intend to continue this practice in the future.

On behalf of the Polish leadership, Polish Foreign Minister E. Wojtaszek conveyed to A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, an invitation to pay an official visit to Poland. This invitation was gratefully accepted. The time for the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT TO MOSCOW

Meets With Kosygin

ID121746 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--Today the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin received in the Kremlin the foreign minister of France Jean Francois-Poncet, who is on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

During the talk, which passed in a businesslike, friendly atmosphere, they discussed the state of Soviet-French relations and confirmed the sides' desire to further deepen reciprocally advantageous Soviet-French ties and contacts in different fields. Also examined were some key problems of international life in the light of the need to strengthen the detente policy and the need for active efforts towards ending the arms race.

Both sides expressed confidence that the forthcoming meeting in Moscow of the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev with the president of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing will prove an important landmark in strengthening understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, of peace and international security.

Talks End

ID131142 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 13, TASS--Talks between the Soviet and French ministers of foreign affairs--Andrey Gromyko and Jean Francois-Poncet ended here today. A wide range of questions concerning relations between the USSR and France in various fields was discussed in the course of the talks that passed in a friendly atmosphere. A number of topical international problems were also discussed. The two sides stressed their firm striving to further exert every effort for the all-round development of cooperation between the USSR and France in the interests of the Soviet and French peoples, in the interests of peace, detente and disarmament.

FRENCH CP LEADER LINKS 'NATIONAL' DEFENSE, WORKERS STRUGGLE

ID121243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Paris, 7 February, TASS--The French Communist Party [PCF] decisively rejects plans for European military integration under the aegis of the United States and the FRG. The military aspects of these plans were examined at an extended session of the PCF Central Committee Commission on Defense. Speaking at the session, G. Marchais, secretary general of the PCF, stressed that the present policy of European integration contradicts the interests of the working people and the entire French people. Part of this policy is military integration, which is already being carried out in the form of coordinating arms production. A further movement along this path, he noted, leads to the strengthening of Western Europe's supranational political machinery and deprives the French people of the right to decide their own destiny. The all-round struggle against such a policy and for a genuinely national French defense capability thus becomes necessary in the working class struggle for liberation, the PCF secretary general said.

FRENCH TRANSPORT MINISTER'S MOSCOW TALKS REPORTED

LD120907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] French Transport Minister Le Theule has been in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. He has had meetings and talks with Chief Marshal of Aviation B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation, and T.B. Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet.

BATTLE RAGING IN FRG OVER PLANS TO DEPLOY U.S. MISSILE

LD130905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov report: "A Threat to Detente"]

[Text] Bonn, 7 February--The discussion about arms problems, primarily the deployment of medium-range missiles on the country's territory, has become more heated in the FRG. The intention of certain circles to place nuclear missiles on a "Eurostrategic" level is regarded by many people here as a direct threat to the detente policy. Recently a number of leading figures in the ruling parties have expressed grave concern over the government's yielding to pressure from bellicose circles in the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CUD/CSU) opposition bloc. H. Wehner, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) parliamentary faction, noted for example that the deployment of such weapons--whose purpose exceeds the bounds of defense--"could destroy" decades of effort in the sphere of international detente. "Who would benefit from the appearance of a highly dangerous hotbed of war in the very heart of Europe?" Wehner asks and goes on to remark: As for the Soviet Union, its military might, whatever might be said about its dimensions, "is of a defensive, not aggressive nature."

The CDU/CSU opposition bloc saw the repetition of what is seemingly a truism as "a blow to the central nervous system" of the Western military concept. The CDU/CSU is currently trying to portray advocacy of concrete steps in the disarmament sphere as "an attack on the aims of the Western alliance" and portrays demands for military detente as betrayal and treachery.

The question of so-called "Eurostrategic weapons," that is, nuclear missile systems which, according to their supporters' plans, should be deployed in the European NATO countries, above all in the FRG, and have nothing to do with defense, has now become a kind of litmus paper to test for adherence to the ideas of detente. And it is not at all surprising that many people, as H. Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD faction in the Bundestag, said, regard as irresponsible the opposition's demand to arm first and talk later. There is also growing dissatisfaction with the FRG's official position at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. H. Wehner talked, for example, about the "inadequacy" of Western proposals and about "delaying factors." "Wehner is not alone in his anxiety," the paper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU notes in a commentary on the discussion currently developing. "If the disarmament talks are confined merely to counting arms and systems they will not advance a single millimeter. Moreover, the arms spiral will be twisted even further. The discussion sparked off by the prospect of deploying American medium-range missiles in the FRG is a warning signal which must not be ignored."

The battle is raging in Bonn over this question.

U.S. EMISSARY URGING W. EUROPE TO STEP UP MILITARY EFFORTS

LD092344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Zbigniew Brzezinski's deputy, the U.S. diplomat Aaron, who is in Bonn, is conducting talks with the government about the deployment on FRG territory of U.S. medium-range missiles. Observers are noting that the Washington emissary is urging the Western European countries to step up military preparations at the very same time as talks are underway in Vienna on the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe. In connection with this, observers recall that in his time another colleague of Brzezinski, (Kristofferson), appeared in Bonn a year ago with the purpose of reaching agreement on the deployment on FRG territory of the neutron weapon. The news of Aaron's mission, which has filtered through to the press, has evoked the serious concern of the West German public.

ANDREOTTI HAS 'DIFFICULT MISSION' IN FORMING GOVERNMENT

LD121315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Nikolay Paklin dispatch: "Difficult Mission," from the "World Today" feature compiled by V. Lapskiy]

[Text] G. Andreotti, who has received a mandate to form a new government from the president of the Italian Republic, has a difficult mission.

After a meeting with the president he called for the reconstitution of a parliamentary majority with the participation of all political parties--a majority relied on by the previous one-party government of the Christian Democrats, which led it. However, the Christian Democrat Party [DC] rightwing rejects this prospect. In particular Donat-Cattin, deputy political secretary of the party, supports the creation of a new majority with the participation of the Socialists, but without the Communists. In this respect the investigation conducted by the weekly IL MONDO among DC deputies was highly significant. The majority of those questioned expressed themselves against the Communists entering the government. At the same time the Socialists lead us to believe that they would not agree to participate in any majority which did not have the support of the Italian Communist Party [PCI].

The Italian Communists advocate the creation of a government with the participation of all democratic forces, including the PCI, our correspondent Nikolay Paklin reports.

Meets With PCI Delegation

LD121613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent G. Zafesov: "Consultations in Progress"]

[Text] Rome, 8 February--Yesterday G. Andreotti, who has been entrusted with the formation of a new government, started meetings with representatives of political parties represented in the Italian Parliament.

G. Andreotti exchanged opinions for 2 hours with an Italian Communist Party [PCI] delegation headed by PCI Secretary General E. Berlinguer. Concluding the meeting, E. Berlinguer reaffirmed the PCI position that "in the country's interests it is necessary to create a democratic coalition government including the PCI." [paragraph continues]

According to him, the premier-designate rejects such a proposal.

The same day G. Andreotti met with representatives of the Socialist Party. In connection with this Italian Socialist Party Secretary B. Craxi said when answering journalists' questions that the Socialist Party is ready to cooperate in efforts to reestablish a parliamentary majority. However, B. Craxi said nothing about his party's position or the communists' proposal about their membership in the government.

COMMENTATOR SCORES ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER IN BELGIAN PAPER

LD121458 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

["A Provocative Fabrication"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: It is no secret that international Zionist centers that nest in various countries of the West constantly conduct a slanderous anti-Soviet campaign in an attempt to calumniate the USSR and denigrate its policy. This time the newspaper LA LIBRE BELGIQUE, published in Brussels, became the mouthpiece of the above mentioned forces. It published an item headlined "Belgians Are Still in Detention in the USSR?" The headline, true, has the question mark. But the material itself dots all the i's and crosses all the t's, so to say: It is written there in black and white that foreign prisoners-of-war including Belgian citizens are in detention in the Soviet Union since the times of the Second World War and up to this day. Moreover, it is alleged that "medical experiments are conducted on them with lethal outcome."

The authors of the slanderous publication in the LA LIBRE BELGIQUE are well aware that no one will believe this obviously ill-intentioned item just upon their word of it. Therefore they refer to a "competent" opinion of so-called Christian association in support of the church of silence, and the latter, for its part quotes the "work" of a certain retired Belgian captain about the "fate of those missing in action." But, since even with such a "documentary basis" the slanderers in no way manage to put on the newspaper pages any fact which would confirm their malicious fabrications, LA LIBRE BELGIQUE finally resorts to its most powerful "trump card": It turns out that this entire provocative invention is based on a letter received from Tel Aviv from so-called "research centre on prisons in the Soviet Union." This is where the wind blows from! This is what should have been the beginning. But, it seems, the readers of the LA LIBRE BELGIQUE understood everything as it is: This is another anti-Soviet action by one of Zionist centres, of which there are a great many in Israel. Just that!

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CANADA--A protocol on cooperation between the USSR State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, CBC, was signed in Moscow on 7 February. It provides for the development of exchanges of television and radio material on the life of the Soviet and Canadian peoples in the spirit of the Helsinki act, and reciprocal assistance in the preparation of programs on most important events in the USSR and Canada. The document was signed by Yevstafyev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Deschamps, vice president of CBC. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD]

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ASSUMES CONTROL IN IRAN

USSR Recognizes New Government

LD121913 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--"The Soviet Union declares its recognition of the Provisional Government of Iran and expresses readiness to maintain and develop relations between our two countries on the basis of the principles of equality, goodneighbourhood, respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs," says a telegramme from Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin to the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Iran Mehdi Bazargan.

"The development of all-round cooperation between our countries," the telegramme notes, "will undoubtedly answer the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran, the interests of strengthening peace and international security."

Kosygin Telegram to Bazargan

LD122029 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 12, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin sent a telegram to Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Iran Mehdi Bazargan. It runs as follows:

"I congratulate you on the appointment as prime minister of the Provisional Government of Iran. True to the Leninist policy of peace and friendship among peoples, the Soviet Union declares its recognition of the Provisional Government of Iran and expresses readiness to maintain and develop relations between our two countries on the basis of the principles of equality, goodneighbourhood, respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

"The development of all-round cooperation between our countries will undoubtedly answer the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran, the interests of strengthening peace and international security."

Bazargan Appoints Deputies

LD122148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Anikin]

[Text] Events in Iran--Today Mehdi Bazargan, head of the country's provisional government, officially moved into the prime minister's residence previously occupied by Bakhtiar. Bazargan's first step in his new place was the appointment of three deputies: Ebrahim Yazdi became deputy prime minister for the revolution, Hashem Sabbaghian for transfer of power and Amir Entezam for administration. Colonel Nowruzi, appointed to the post of chief of police, called on all police personnel to cooperate with the revolutionary masses and not to use weapons against the rebels. General Gharavi has been appointed chief of staff of the Iranian Armed Forces.

In a special communique, the Provisional Government of Iran called upon revolutionary forces to keep watch on military garrisons in the country to prevent the possibility of arms and military equipment being used against the popular forces. A communique from the General Staff of the country's armed forces was also broadcast on Tehran Radio today. It stated that the Armed Forces of Iran have laid down their arms and declared their loyalty to the Iranian revolution.

Many senior officers who refused to join the opposition movement are now going into hiding. During clashes between monarchist forces and supporters of the opposition several generals were killed. It has been reported in particular that General Badrei, former commander of the Imperial Guard, who recently held the post of commander of ground forces, has been killed.

The situation in the Iranian capital remains extremely tense. Barricades have gone up all over Tehran against the forces and tanks of the shah's guards who, in spite of the neutrality proclaimed by the army, came out in support of the shah's regime. The guards fired on the rebels from helicopters. Cadets in the air force training college at Farahabad near Tehran were almost completely annihilated for their opposition to the shah's guards. In the last 2 days over 2,000 people have been killed in the city.

Demonstrators passing through the streets of Tehran sharply condemned the misdeeds of the adherents of the shah's regime. The demonstrators carried slogans: "The shah's guards are murderers!" "They are spilling the blood of the people!"

Khomeyni Addresses People

LD121540 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 12, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni's new address to the people was broadcast over the radio. He emphasized that a triumph of the revolution is close, the dictatorial regime is deposed. Khomeyni called for refraining from mob justice, arsons, and doing damage to state institutions and banks. At the same time Ayatollah Khomeyni called for curbing any attempts by "opportunistic elements" to defend the remains of the rotten regime. He called on the people to cooperate with representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Mehdi Bazargan. According to Khomeyni, the army, gendarmery and the police fully took the side of the people.

The head of the Provisional Government of Iran, Mehdi Bazargan, appointed Colonel Mohammad 'Ali Nowruzi to the post of the chief of the country's police. In his first order Mohammad 'Ali Nowruzi called on the personnel of the police forces to cooperate with the revolutionary forces.

Mehdi Bazargan took up the prime minister's office and announced the appointment of his three deputies. A new chief of the general staff of the Iranian Armed Forces was appointed too. The appointee is Division General Mohammad Vali Gharavi.

Armed Forces Declare Loyalty

LD121636 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 12, TASS--The Iranian Armed Forces have ceased fire and declared their loyalty to the Iranian revolution, says the communique of the Iranian army chief of staff broadcast over Tehran Radio.

Many top army officers who had refused to join the opposition movement are at present in hiding. Several generals were killed in clashes between the forces of monarchy and those of the opposition. Killed among others, according to reports, was General Badrei, who recently held the post of the army commander. In a helicopter crash, shot down by the rebels, died the military governor of Khuzistan Province General Bograt Ja'farian. According to the radio of the Iranian revolution, General Manuchehr Khosrowdad, one of the most loyal "servants" of the shah, left the Iranian capital in a military helicopter for an unknown destination.

The Provisional Government of Iran has called, in a special communique, on the revolutionary forces to keep under observation the country's military garrisons in order to exclude the possibility of the arms and military ammunition being utilized against the popular forces.

Police, Soldiers Join Rebels

LD121600 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The armed rising in the Iranian capital has spread to the provinces. In many towns officers and soldiers have joined the people who have rebelled. The police and gendarmes together with the rebels are occupying the local government centers and are taking arms stores under their control. In Dezful, with the support of the servicemen from the Vahdati Air Base, detachments of the opposition forces have disarmed an armored brigade. in Tehran detachments of the anti-shah movement have stormed and taken the big Evin prison. The rebels have seized Hoveyda, former prime minister of Iran, and General Nasiri, former chief of the secret police, SAVAK, who were under arrest at the Jamshidiyeh army barracks. The former mayor [as heard] of Tehran, who attempted to flee the city, has also been apprehended.

Diplomatic Missions Proclaim Allegiance

LD130748 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 13, TASS--Ever more Iran's diplomatic missions abroad proclaim allegiance to the provisional Islamic government in Mehdi Bazargan. As news agencies reported, they include Iran's embassies in Venezuela, Denmark, Senegal, Italy, Greece, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Austria and in other countries.

According to reports of Iranian radio, officials and members of the staff of the shah's palace in Tehran expressed their readiness to fulfill directives of the head of the Provisional Government Mehdi Bazargan and declared that they regard all the property in the palace as the people's property.

Iranian radio announced arrests of a number of high-ranking officers and some high-placed officials. They are being accused of abusing their position and embezzlement of state funds.

Bakhtiar Arrested, in Detention

LD130934 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 13, TASS--The former prime minister of Iran, Shahpur Bakhtiar, was arrested and is in detention now, it was announced here today by a spokesman for Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Gunmen Attack Bazargan's Residence

LD131022 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 13, TASS--A group of unidentified armed persons today attacked the residence of Mehdi Bazargan, the head of the Iranian Provisional Government. A fire-fight between the attackers and a detachment of people's militia lasted for half an hour. The attack was beaten off, news agencies report.

Khomeyni Headquarters Denies Attack

LD131212 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 13, TASS--Officials in the headquarters of Ayatollah Khomeyni refuted reports that there was an attack today on the residence of the head of the Iranian Provisional Government, Mehdi Bazargan, by a group of unidentified armed persons.

Correspondents Report on Situation

LD121758 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 12, TASS--TASS correspondents Nikolay Korol and Mikhail Krutikhin report:

The situation in the Iranian capital remains extremely tense. The intensity of the popular uprising against the proxies of the former regime is gathering momentum. Everywhere in Tehran, barricades have been erected against the troops and tanks of the shah guards who despite the neutrality declared by the army have come out in support of the shah regime. The shah guards are firing on the people in uprising from helicopters. The trainees of the air force training center in Farahabad near Tehran have almost all been destroyed for their resistance to the shah guards. In the last two days over two thousand people perished in the city.

A real battle flared up during the night in the area of Saltanatabad where the center of U.S. military advisers is situated. The radio reported this morning that the troops guarding the center gave up resistance and surrendered to the units of popular forces.

Today, the rebels stormed and captured the shah's winter palace Niavaran in the northern sector of Tehran. The shah guard guarding the palace, which included units of armoured troops, hoisted a white flag of surrender and were taken prisoner by the rebels. People in uprising also captured the shah palace Golestan. After prolonged fighting they managed to capture Evin, the city's largest jail.

General Karabagi, Iranian chief of the general staff, met M. Bazargan yesterday declaring his support for the provisional government. The communique of the "Provisional Operational Headquarters of the Revolutionary Government," broadcast over Tehran radio, says that the general staff, the shah guards and various army units have gone over to the side of the popular movement.

In Ayatollah Khomeyni's headquarters TASS correspondents were informed that troops loyal to the former regime were sent to Tehran from Kermanshah but were stopped. Part of the troops joined the rebels while the rest began moving to Tehran through the towns of Arak and Save. According to radio reports, Hamadan inhabitants prevented 32 tanks heading to suppress uprising in the capital from leaving the city. The tanks are in the hands of the population.

Wave of Anti-American Sentiment

LD122340 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] The United States is trying to head off the wave of anti-American feeling in Iran. It is being admitted in Washington that the assistant commander of the U.S. forces in Europe, General Huyser, was on an unduly protracted visit to Iran. American support for Shahpur Bakhtiar made U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs especially demonstrative and Washington is now trying to play down the negative effect. It is pondering over what can be done to save its positions in Iran in a fluid situation, characterized by the withdrawal of support from Israel and South Africa and rejection of arms purchases from the United States.

The United States is reported to have put its 82nd special task force paratrooper division on the alert, although the Pentagon has issued a denial. American aircraft, helicopters and troops stationed in Western Europe have been put on full alert. According to the American Senator William Cohen, the Pentagon is considering the possibility of using American troops to capture airfields on the excuse of sageguarding safe evacuation of Americans.

PRAVDA: U.S. Interference Inadmissible

LD130648 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0248 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Press review on developments in Iran]

[Text] Moscow, 13 February, TASS--PRAVDA's political observer, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, analyzing events in Iran, writes: "The transfer of power into the hands of Bazargan's provisional government, the dissolution of the Majlis, the decision of the Supreme Military Council on the neutrality of the armed forces and the return of troops to their barracks--all these events signify the collapse of the monarchy. They create favorable preconditions for the free will of the Iranian people, for the implementation of a program of democratization in the country and its liberation from imperialist rule. For these formed the basis for cohesion of the opposition's ranks."

"It is understandable," the observer notes, "that the turn of events in Iran cannot gladden those imperialistic circles for whom this country played the threefold role of oil supplier, weapons market and 'the gendarme of the Persian Gulf' so conveniently and for so long. Feverish attempts to preserve the economic and strategic interests of U.S. imperialism in this region, through means of interference into the internal affairs of other states, continue." "But the Iranian people," the author stresses in conclusion, "have passed an important landmark on their path toward ridding themselves of monarchic despotism and foreign dominance, on the path toward independent national development and social progress."

"The Iranian people, and they alone," stresses the PRAVDA observer, "have the right to decide their own fate and be master of their own country and its natural riches, and no foreign interference is admissible here."

FURTHER ON DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

Talks With Saudi Leaders

LD111814 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

["Looking for a Policeman"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 11, TASS--During his Middle East voyage U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown made his first stop in Saudi Arabia, where he had talks with Crown Prince Fahd and Defence and Air Force Minister Prince Sultan. Though the meetings were held behind closed doors, informed circles point out that the Washington emissary's main efforts were bent on prevailing upon the Saudi leaders to play a more active role in "ensuring the security" of the oil-rich Persian Gulf area. Since Iran, swept by a popular uprising, is no longer in a position to play the role of a policeman upholding the U.S. strategic interests in the Middle East, official Washington is looking for a replacement among other countries of the region. It is planning in particular to create a pro-American alliance comprised of Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

According to the press, during his meetings with Saudi officials Brown urged them to take a more favourable attitude to the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal and step up financial aid to such countries as Egypt, the Yemeni Arab Republic and Oman. He tried to scare Saudi Arabia by the "communist menace" and "possible aggression from outside."

The Pentagon chief promised the kingdom's officials to increase deliveries of American weapons, particularly the latest jet fighter-planes. Addressing Saudi military and airforce cadets he said the U.S. is ready to grant additional aid necessary for repelling an enemy attack from outside.

These calls by the chief of the U.S. military department met with a rather cool response from the Saudi leaders, American commentators feel. A Pentagon official accompanying Brown admitted that Saudi Arabia showed no intention to assume the role of a policeman in the Persian Gulf area. Nor were the Pentagon chief's hopes justified for the Saudi leadership's full support for American Middle East settlement plans based on the Camp David accords. The defense and airforce minister of Saudi Arabia, Prince Sultan, stated in Riyadh that the Middle East crisis will continue until Israel withdraws its troops from occupied Arab territories, until the Palestine Arab people's rights are restored.

Kuwait, February 11, TASS--The interests of the peoples of Arab countries the American defense secretary intends to visit, and those of the U.S. are hardly identical, writes the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN in connection with statements made by Pentagon spokesmen to the effect that the U.S. retains its interests in the region and intends to protect them. The peoples are capable of frustrating any machinations by American imperialism and the U.S. is powerless against this, points out the paper. It is high time supporters of the U.S. realized that the people is the main and decisive factor of historic development, while alliance with American imperialism is merely a variety of unconditional capitulation, the AL-WATAN underlines.

Concludes Saudi Visit

LD121950 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown has concluded his visit to Saudi Arabia and his talks with its leaders. According to news agencies, the main topics of discussion were the strengthening of military and political relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia, a new shipment of U.S. weapons to the Saudi Army and the question of setting up a closed military-political bloc in the gulf region consisting of Arab states under U.S. control.

In the view of observers, Iranian events are prompting the United States and its allies to set up such a bloc. It is common knowledge that this question had been under study by Washington and Riyadh for several years. But no decision had been taken as to who should head this bloc--Iran or Saudi Arabia. But now, following the triumph of the patriotic forces in Iran, the United States is betting on Riyadh. Meanwhile, as the New York TIMES notes, U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown tried to convince Saudi leaders to support the Camp David deals. He note that at the Baghdad summit conference, Saudi Arabia categorically rejected these deals, considering them anti-Arab in essence and trend.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown arrived in Jordan today, where he will conduct talks with King Husayn on issues similar to those discussed in Riyadh.

Brown Trying to Inveigle Arabs

LD121856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Harold Brown, the American secretary of defense, who is on a tour of a number of countries in the Near East, has held talks in Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia. After this he will proceed to Jordan, Israel and Egypt. Our correspondent Leonid Rassadin reports from Beirut:

Among Arab political circles the current trip to the Near East by the Pentagon chief is linked with two main trends in the U.S. foreign policy course in this region. The first is the attempt to hammer out a new military bloc there, which could fulfill the functions of a gendarme for American imperialism. The United States is clearly worried over the development of events in Iran, a country which over a period of many years it regarded as having the status of one its most important military bulwarks in the Near and Middle East. The second is Washington's desire to exert pressure on the Arabs on the eve of the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks being resumed.

This concerns the aspiration of the United States to inveigle other Arab countries into the orbit of its capitulatory plans for a Middle East settlement. As usual Washington in such cases resorting to its traditional practice of armtwisting, incidentially in this case doing it quite openly by the use of everything that American diplomacy can muster in its arsenal of military-political pressure and blackmail.

Connected with the blackmail is Brown's statement in Riyadh about a so-called Soviet threat in relation to the Arab countries in the Persian Gulf. In the opinion of progressive Arab society this campaign of lies and slander has as its primary aim diverting attention of the Arabs from the consequences of a separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv--a deal aimed against the national liberation movement of the Arab peoples, first and foremost the Arab peoples of Palestine.

Commenting on the trip of the American defense secretary to the Near East, Arab observers recall at the same time that this tour was already devised last fall following the conclusion of Egyptian-Israeli agreements in Camp David, and it is not accidental that on the agenda of his coming talks in Israel will be primarily the question of constructing two new air bases in the Negev Desert for the Israeli Air Force in exchange for those which Tel Aviv will be obliged to evacuate in the event of signing the so-called peace treaty with Cairo.

However, this is only the official pretext for Brown's visit to Israel. The chief task for Washington, Arab observers point out, is to speed up final formulation of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal to the advantage of the aggressive, expansionist aspirations of Tel Aviv and, in the final analysis, to preserve the strategic interests of American imperialism in the Near East.

Compensating for Loss of Iran

LD121647 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[A. Mozgovoy article under rubric "We Comment on the Day's Events": "Mr Brown Tries To Knock Together a Bloc"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense H. Brown has set off on a 10-day tour of the Near East. He will visit Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel and Egypt where, as has been officially announced, he will discuss with these countries' leaders "mutual interests in insuring security."

But what will this "insuring security" entail? U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine recently reported that discussion on setting up an alliance between Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia with U.S. support has become animated among government strategists in the American capital. It is a question of attempts to knock together a military bloc which would fulfill police functions in the Near East on Washington's instructions.

Plans to create such a bloc have long been nurtured. The future military grouping has already been given a name by analogy with NATO--the Middle East Treaty Organization (METO). However, many states of the region are very cool toward the American idea. This is understandable. While the United States is trumpeting about a "Soviet threat" to the Near East, American monopolies are continuing shamelessly to plunder the riches of that region, making huge superprofits.

Now that the United States fears the final loss of Iran, which long fulfilled the role of one of American imperialism's chief military and political bridgeheads in the Near and Middle East, Washington has begun to seek new footholds. This search has met with full "understanding" in Israel and Egypt. Tel Aviv already has repeatedly proclaimed its desire to be an "extension of NATO." And as for Cairo, today the Egyptian leadership, which has embarked on the path of betraying the Arabs' interests, is openly offering its services to the United States.

Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, for example, maintains that henceforth it is the task of the Egyptian Armed Forces to "fight communism." The Egyptian Army has been reorganized to that end. As MIDDLE EAST magazine points out, it is now being "turned into an interventionist strike force for use in Africa and the Arab world." President A. al-Sadat has already promised the sultan of Oman that he will send his own troops to replace the Iranian contingents in Dhofar. In accordance with the ("Asuvi") plan Egyptian paratroops are ready to land in Iran at the first order. Of course, these "services" have to be paid for, and Cairo is demanding new dollar handouts from across the ocean.

H. Brown's mission also pursues another aim--to sell large consignments of American weapons in the Near East. The point is that Iran recently cancelled contracts worth $7 billion concluded with U.S. military-industrial monopolies. The "merchants of death" are now demanding urgent assistance from the Pentagon in selling their products.

It is noteworthy that the U.S. defense secretary's Near East tour coincides with the start of a new round in the separate Egyptian-Israeli wrangling taking place through U.S. mediation. Washington is accelerating these negotiations in order to embark as soon as possible on forming a new military bloc designed to protect American interests in this part of the world on the basis of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Arrives in Israel

LD130830 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 13, TASS--U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown today arrived in Israel on an official three-day visit. This is the third stage in Harold Brown's Middle East tour. Earlier, he had visited Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

According to American news agencies, the Israeli press says that the Israeli leaders are going to present to the U.S. defence secretary in the talks another list of arms Israel wants to get from the USA.

Israel Offers 'Military Partnership'

LD130854 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 13, TASS--Israel offered its military partnership to the United States with the object of ensuring the "stability and prosperity" of the Middle East in connection with the downfall of the pro-Western regime in Iran. UPI reports from Tel Aviv that Israel's Defence Minister Weizman made this offer to U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown. The Pentagon head arrived in Israel on an official visit today. The Tel Aviv rulers make no secret of their desire to convert Israel into a guardian of Western interests in the Middle East, the agency points out.

ARTICLE ON ATHERTON'S SHUTTLE DIPLOMACY, SEPARATE PEACE

LD091301 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Nikolay Morozov "international review": "Collusion Diplomacy"]

[Text] At the end of January U.S. special envoy Atherton and State Department legal adviser Hansell completed their Near East mission and returned to Washington. Their trip lasted 2 weeks and took place within the framework of "shuttle diplomacy" to which the United States resorted this time for the purpose of galvanizing efforts aimed at achieving a separate deal between Egypt and Israel.

The concept of "shuttle diplomacy" was introduced into political vocabulary by former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger. It was precisely as a result of his repeated trips to the Near East that the Americans succeeded in 1974 in drawing up the first separate deal between Egypt and Israel. If a separate course in questions of a Near East settlement is the content of present U.S. policy in the Near East, "shuttle diplomacy" is one of its forms.

U.S. officials and the U.S. press, when speaking of the Near East situation, have always let it be understood that the question of signing an Egyptian-Israeli treaty was predetermined long ago and all that remains is to settle the technical details, which are subject to the appropriate legal formalities. It is precisely for this reason that Atherton was given lawyer Hansell as an assistant; the latter must facilitate the quest for an acceptable formula "for solving secondary questions at the working level." Is that in fact so? And are the questions on which accord has not yet been reached indeed all that "secondary" in terms of their importance to the Arabs?

As is known, one of the disagreements is connected with Article 6 of the draft Egyptian-Israeli treaty whereby both sides "undertake honestly to discharge their obligations in accordance with this treaty, irrespective of the conduct of any other side and irrespective of other documents which have no bearing on this treaty." In other words, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, if it is signed, will take precedence over all of Egypt's agreements with other countries including those signed within the framework of the Arab League concerning joint action in the event of an attack or threat of attack against one of its members. Is this really a secondary issue? After all, by signing the treaty and undertaking commitments in accordance with this article, Egypt is not just escaping confrontation with Israel but is also, de facto, abandoning the Arab League itself--the regional organization of Arab countries whose members are linked by numerous agreements and accords including those of a military nature. However far Cairo has gone in its betrayal of pan-Arab interests, assent to Article 6 is in essence tantamount to political suicide.

During the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks, one of Cairo's demands was linking Israeli troop withdrawal from Sinai with fixing a time for granting self-government to the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. This demand, which is presented by A. as-Sadat as a desire to insure the Palestinians' rights, is in fact nothing but an attempt to mitigate the criticisms made against him and to get rid of accusations of betrayal of the Palestinians' interests. The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK wrote bluntly that A. as-Sadat "has acute need of his fig leaf."

The Israeli Government has categorically refused to discuss the question of this linkage, and therefore Atherton's work was connected with determining a target date for the introduction of self-government in the occupied Palestinian territories in such a way that Israel's delays and procrastination over fulfilling its obligations will not affect the legal force of the separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement. In other words, the Americans were trying to persuade A. as-Sadat to moderate his demands on Israel without promising him anything in return. However, legal ruses like this can hardly deceive the Palestinians. The 14th Palestine National Council session which completed its work on 23 January decided to adopt a tough stance against the plan for self-government in the Israeli-occupied territories. Moreover, the Arab people of Palestine's supreme legislative organ decided to step up military resistance to Israel in the West Bank and the Gaza sector.

The new stage of Washington's "shuttle diplomacy" cannot be divorced from events in Iran. Ayatollah Khomeyni has declared that Iran will discontinue oil supplies to Israel and that it will adopt a stance which accords with the Arab peoples' interests. Iranian oil supplies constitute 90 percent of Israel's total oil imports, and this statement could not fail to generate anxiety in Tel Aviv and prompt an immediate request to its patrons across the ocean for compensation. Events in Iran, to which the United States had assigned the role of a linking element between Japan in the Far East and Israel in the Near East, have excluded Iran from U.S. global strategy. The Americans believe that failures in one place must be compensated by enhanced attention to its other allies. So M. Begin, who is well aware of prevailing sentiments in the U.S. administration, is offering Washington a naval base at Haifa and an air base in the Negev Desert. The Israeli Government, jealously following the Americans' flirtation with the present Egyptian leadership, is taking advantage of the present moment to win back the U.S. administration's love by demonstrating its loyal feelings. In this situation it is difficult to count on the United States continuing to play the part of an "impartial intermediary." Most likely it will continue to seek further concessions from Egypt in Israel's favor and to the detriment of the Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine.

The U.S. administration and President Carter personally, who have firmly linked themselves with the separate deals in the question of a Near East settlement, are aware that it is difficult to compel the Arabs to accept the U.S. "model for peace" in the Near East. It was precisely his uncertainty about a positive outcome of the Atherton mission that forced President Carter to declare bluntly in mid-January: "If need be, I shall without hesitation invite President A. as-Sadat and Prime Minister M. Begin to meet with me again." Now, since Atherton's departure, reports have appeared in the U.S. and Egyptian press--and quite definite reports at that--about the possibility of yet another U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli summit meeting being held.

And so the mechanism of separate deals which the Americans have set up is again merely ticking. However, whether or not a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel is signed, the situation will not change. After all, peace in the Near East cannot be reached through separate deals with the aggressor and by avoiding solution of the fundamental questions of a Near East settlement--without the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, without the implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and their right to self-determination and to create their own state, and without insuring the independent existence and security of all peoples and states of that region.

ETHIOPIA, KENYA TREATY ON FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION WELCOMED

LD061346 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ethiopia and Kenya have signed a Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation in Addis Ababa. Our observer writes the following in comment:

The treaty between Ethiopia and Kenya is the logical outcome of the traditional friendly relations between the two countries. It also shows that the leaders of both countries have genuine concern for developing their cooperation, for maintaining peace and security in East Africa and for solving vital problems involving the whole continent. In short, the treaty is an important step not only for the two countries concerned but also for the region and the whole of the African Continent. Living side by side with the other countries of the region, Ethiopia and Kenya cannot help but feel responsibility for peace and goodneighborly relations there. Their attitude fully conforms with the principles proclaimed by the United Nations and the Organizations of African Unity. Many top-level meetings of the OAU reaffirmed the vital necessity of solving all problems through negotiations and emphasized the inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity of the African states.

The same is mentioned in the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between Ethiopia and Kenya. This treaty reflects the principles common to all African countries, that is steadfastness in the struggle against colonialism and racism, loyalty to the spirit and letter of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, due respect for national sovereignty and a constant search for ways and means to strengthen African unity and to solve all problems amicably.

The very fact of signing such a comprehensive and positive agreement between the countries which adhere to different ways of development reflects recognition of the peaceful foreign policy of socialist Ethiopia. It also reflects the growing influence and prestige of the state which, despite many enemies at home and abroad, has bravely taken the path of radical social and economic reforms in the interests of the broad masses of the working people.

'COMRADELY FRANKNESS' PERVADES ILICHEV TALKS IN MOZAMBIQUE

LD091529 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] Maputo, 7 February, TASS--L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, has been received here by S. Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] Party and president of Mozambique, to whom he conveyed a message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Mozambique president expressed deep thanks for the message.

Meetings took place with members of the FRELIMO Party Standing Political Committee J. Chissano, minister of foreign affairs; and M. Matsinhe, minister of internal affairs; and with leaders of southern African national liberation movements.

There was an exchange of opinions on questions of the situation in southern Africa and on some international problems of mutual interest during the talks which passed in an atmosphere of comradely frankness.

INDIAN-SOVIET CULTURAL SOCIETY MEETS, LEADERS SPEAK

LD131018 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, February 13, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Igor Kolganov, reports:

The annual conference of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society of the Delhi Union Territory took place here on Monday. It was attended by distinguished statesmen and public figures, representatives of the Communist Party of India, the Janata Party and other leading political parties, and by a delegation of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, headed by the society's Vice President V.P. Filatov.

Indian-Soviet friendship rests on the identity of opinions on many questions, including the struggle for world peace, national development, higher living standards for the broad masses of the people, said J. Ram, the deputy premier of India and minister of defence. The Soviet Union has always sided with India in its most difficult times, and that is why the friendship between the two countries is gaining in strength and depth from day to day. The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and India concluded in 1971, is a document sealing this close friendship, has become the mutual commitment of the two countries to help each other in overcoming difficulties, he emphasized.

P.C. Chunder, the minister of education, social welfare and culture, who was in the chair, emphasized the many-faceted nature of the close and friendly relations between India and the USSR. He highly assessed the cultural and educational achievements of the Soviet Union and also the progress of all nationalities making up the single and closely-knit family of the peoples of the USSR.

P.S. Gupta, the secretary of the Communist Party of India organisation of the Delhi Union Territory, emphasized that Indian-Soviet friendship rested on a principled and firm foundation. The keystone of this friendship, he remarked, is the struggle against imperialism, for peace, national liberation and peaceful coexistence. He called for vigilance against the dangerous machinations of American imperialism and the Chinese leadership openly associating with it.

VAJPAYEE FACES TOUGH, COMPLICATED TALKS IN BEIJING

LD130023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by commentator Valeriy Kosovan]

[Text] Indian Minister of External Affairs Vajpayee is to arrive in Beijing today on an official visit. The Indian public naturally supports the normalization of relations with its northern neighbor, but Indians are asking themselves under what conditions this will occur. They are concerned with the antipeace policy being pursued by the Beijing leadership, which is exacerbating the border situation with Vietnam and making territorial claims on neighboring states. Regarding India, part of its territory remains under Chinese control as a result of the border clashes of 1962. Additionally, China continues to support separatist movements in India, thereby undermining the republic's unity.

Prime Minister Desai recently announced that an improvement in relations with the PRC is possible only if the question of the territory occupied by the Chinese can be resolved.

However, things are viewed differently in Beijing. In an interview with the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA agency on the eve of Vajpayee's visit, the Chinese foreign minister advocated normalization of relations between the two countries without waiting for a settlement of the border problem. Huang Hua admitted that China and India do not have identical views on this question at the moment. In response to a question concerning the rapprochement between China, the United States and Japan, he explained that it represents a long-term policy of strategic prospects. Under these "prospects" he clearly envisages the creation of the notorious "broad anti-Soviet front."

India, which is linked to the Soviet Union by ties of friendship and close cooperation, naturally cannot condone such "prospects". Taking this into account, political observers in and out of India believe that Vajpayee's talks in Beijing will be tough and complicated.

Vajpayee Arrives in PRC

LD122057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to agency reports from Beijing, Indian Foreign Minister Vajpayee arrived there today. This is the first visit by an Indian minister since 1962, when there was a frontier conflict between the two countries. Diplomatic relations were restored between India and China in 1976, but as the AFP correspondent writes, there has been no visible progress since then. This was in effect what Vajpayee said before his departure. In Indian-Chinese relations, he said, there exist matters of dispute, and one should not fail to (?realize) their complexity. In the opinion of the news agencies, the two sides are only looking for ways to normalize relations.

AIMS OF U.S. NAVAL PRESENCE IN INDIAN OCEAN CRITICIZED

LD121321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 79 P 3 LD

[Col A Leontyev article under rubric "Our Commentary": "Mines in the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] "Asia is a slumbering giant. Do not prevent it from sleeping; if it awakes, the world will tremble," Napoleon said. To the horror of the exploiters' world, the awakening of Asia has long been a historical fact. Hundreds of millions of its people have thrown off the chains of colonial slavery and have won freedom and independence. However, the missile imperialists refuse to accept this. They are trying with all their might and at all costs to stop Asia and to reverse its development.

In the last few days imperialist activity in that region has increased sharply. An AP correspondent reports from Washington that the United States has "temporarily" doubled the number of its ships in the Indian Ocean. Leaving the South China Sea via the Strait of Malacca, the guided missile destroyers Decatur and Hoel, the destroyer Kincaid and the oil tanker Kansas City have entered the Indian Ocean. The attack aircraft carrier Constellation, which carries 80-90 aircraft, has appeared in the Strait of Malacca. The U.S. press notes that it is ready to enter the Indian Ocean. In addition, there is a permanent group of ships in the Persian Gulf including the flagship La Salle, the guided missile frigate Talbot and the destroyer Blandy.

Since 1972, the U.S. Navy has sent its ships into the Indian Ocean on 18 occasions to "show the flag," and each voyage has lasted approximately 2 months. However, until now U.S. warships have not been a permanent presence there. This time, AP stresses, the United States intends to keep its Navy in the Indian Ocean for an "indeterminate period."

The present "show of strength," which is larger than all its predecessors, is being undertaken to exert "psychological pressure" on Iran and simultaneously on India and other littoral countries in that region. Washington is hoping to intimidate these countries and to force them to follow its policy--a policy of interference in the internal affairs of Asia's peoples. There is no need to prove the serious threat to peace posed by these U.S. actions. Britain's THE TIMES stated plainly not so long ago: "If there is anything in the world for which the Western allies might fight, it is Near East oil."

There is also dangerous activity at the U.S. military bases. Work is proceeding continuously to expand the naval and air force base in the island of Diego Garcia, in the central Indian Ocean. According to the New York TIMES, a deep-water mooring for giant aircraft carriers, airstrips for B-52 bombers, KC-135 tanker aircraft and Orion reconnaissance aircraft, enormous fuel dumps and a radio communications and electronic intelligence center have already been built on the island. It is precisely from this base that the Pentagon military leaders intend to dictate their will to the Indian Ocean countries and to interfere in their internal affairs.

Having strengthened its base on Diego Garcia, the United States has obtained permission from Singapore for U.S. reconnaissance aircraft to use that country's airfields. Washington has hastened to conclude the talks with the Philippines which had dragged out for almost 3 years and has succeeded in retaining its largest overseas bases which, as the U.S. press has boasted, can be used by the U.S. Navy and Air Force for operations throughout the Indian Ocean zone.

The U.S. bases are already used for subversive activity. "Fishing" trawlers which engage in espionage while pretending to fish occasionally appear off India's coast. The U.S. authorities are exerting every kind of pressure on India, seeking its permission for reconnaissance aircraft from the Diego Garcia base to overfly Indian territory ostensibly to conduct "research" into the nature of monsoons.

The public of the littoral countries is today seeing for itself once again just how dangerous the U.S. desire to "mine" the Indian Ocean with its military bases and ships is for those countries. The countries are intensifying their struggle to transform the ocean into a zone of peace--something which would accord with the vital interests of all peoples.

PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO USSR'S KUZNETSOV

LD121701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 5 February (Sakhabzada) Yaqub Khan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin. The ambassador was accompanied by diplomatic employees of the embassy.

After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and S. Yaqub Khan a friendly talk took place. N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part in it.

JAPANESE 'ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN' OVER KURIL TROOPS DENOUNCED

LD130951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura report: "A Chronic Ailment"]

[Text] Tokyo--It seems that anti-Soviet campaigns have become the sole weapon in the arsenal of reactionary propaganda which the Japanese authorities can counterpose to public opinion in their own country. Campaigns of this kind flare up with renewed force every time the latest scandal threatening to undermine the conservatives' already shakey prestige is exposed on the Japanese islands. That is what happened during the Lockheed bribery scandal and that is how they are acting in Tokyo today, now that a scandal has broken out around the bribes distributed here by the American monopolies McDonnell-Douglas and Grumman. Seeking to justify in Japanese eyes purchases of modern weapons from the United States, the Japan Defense Agency decided to unleash a new twist in the anti-Soviet campaign.

Japan's military department presented the press with a new "sensation": "In direct proximity to Japan," it said, on the southern islands of the Kuril chain, there are subunits of the Soviet Army! The propaganda organs took up the cry, and now one Japanese newspaper is hurrying to assure its compatriots that "the Soviet side's actions cast a long shadow over Japanese-Soviet relations," another reports the Japanese Foreign Ministry's intention of making a "resolute protest"....

But what grounds really exist for protesting?

First, the Kuril Islands are Soviet territory, and the USSR alone has the right to decide what can and should be done there. Second, the Soviet Union's Far Eastern border passes along the Kuril chain. To insure its security and inviolability is not only the state's right but its duty, considering the situation in the Far East the development of which Japan's foreign policy is by no means least important in influencing.

Security, as is known, can be achieved in various ways. The most effective, of course, is that of consolidating neighborliness between the peoples of contiguous countries and building up positive change in interstate relations.

Answering questions for America's TIME magazine, L.I. Brezhnev noted: "All my experience of life convinces me personally that neighborliness--irrespective of differences in political systems and views--is the best line in interstate relations." All Soviet people share this conviction. It forms the basis of the USSR's foreign policy, including its policy toward Japan.

Consistently seeking to develop Soviet and Japanese relations in the direction of lasting neighborliness, the Soviet Union has made considerable efforts for many years aimed at strengthening mutual understanding and trust between the two countries. Even today our country holds wide open to Japan the door to lasting neighborliness. Detailed proposals for measures which would accord with the interests of insuring the two countries' security, not through the arms race and whipping up tension, but through implementing and reinforcing with deeds the principles of peaceful coexistence, are contained in the draft treaty on neighborliness and cooperation submitted to the Japanese side a year ago.

However, the facts indicate that Tokyo is still not prepared to display a constructive approach to Soviet-Japanese relations. The Japanese-American military alliance, which is anti-Soviet in orientation, is being maintained. The possibility is growing of Japan being drawn increasingly deeply into the framework of Japanese-Chinese, American-Chinese rapprochement. In the context of present-day realities this Japanese policy can in no way promote the development of detente and increases on the whole the threat to international security in the Far East. In the same way the latest anti-Soviet campaign--conducted, moreover, under the flag of claims to part of the USSR's territory--cannot benefit Soviet-Japanese relations.

JAPANESE PRESS ON PUBLIC, OFFICIAL REACTION TO TENG VISIT

LD121625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyeshev report: "Routine Pressure"]

[Text] Tokyo, 8 February--The Japanese public regarded with cautious attention the brief visit to Japan by Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who was here for 2 days on his way home from the United States. The press noted with alarm that during his meetings with Japanese Prime Minister M. Ohira, Foreign Minister S. Sonoda, and also former Prime Ministers K. Tanaka and T. Fukuda, the Chinese guest concentrated on attempting to persuade Japan to give more active assistance to Beijing's course of throwing together a so-called "anti-Soviet united front." Evidence of this is provided, in local commentators' opinions, by his repeated free attacks on "Soviet hegemonism." However, it is noteworthy that none of the Japanese newspapers supports these obsessive anti-Soviet importunities on the part of Deng Xiaoping in their commentaries today. Moreover, the commentaries published--in particular in the newspaper ASAHI--note that during the Japanese-Chinese talks "a major gulf was revealed dividing Japan from China on questions of foreign policy and international strategy," as well as the Japanese side's unwillingness to "keep pace with China on these questions." Also in this connection an editorial in the newspaper YOMIURI stresses unambiguously that Japan "cannot be a party to measures aimed at encircling the Soviet Union, or enter into an alliance directed against the Soviet Union."

The Japanese press also displayed a negative attitude toward the Chinese vistor's absurd expatiations on "regional hegemonism" spearheaded against Vietnam. In this connection profound concern was aroused in wide local public circles by the open threats made against Vietnam by Deng Xiaoping in his talks with Ohira and Tanaka. Nearly all the Japanese newspapers direct attention to Deng Xiaoping's bellicose statement on Beijing's intention of "punishing" Vietnam, by which, as is apparent from his talk with Tanaka, the Chinese guest had in mind nothing less than direct military operations. The newspapers cite in this connection Deng Xiaoping's cynical rejoinder that "China intends to adopt these measures even if they are associated with a certain degree of risk." As if to illustrate these words the newspaper YOMIURI reports today, citing Japan Defense Agency figures, on the "concentration in southern China near the Vietnamese border of several hundred Chinese military planes transferred from the country's central regions." The newspapers equally draw attention to the Chinese guest's insistent desire to draw Japan into the mainstream of its own anti-Vietnamese strategy. It is obvious from reports on the Japanese prime minister's talks with the Beijing visitor, for instance, that the latter persistently demanded from the Japanese Government not only the renunciation of economic ties with Vietnam but also active support from Japan for the now-nonexistent Pol Pot regime, overthrown by the Kampuchean people.

Concerning the Japanese ruling circles' reaction to these aggressive statements and importunities, the newspapers have not yet assessed it clearly. On the one hand certain articles report that Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda, in a talk with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who accompanied Deng Xiaoping, made it clear to the Chinese side that "Japanese and Chinese views on the Indochina situation are not substantially different." However, on the other hand, a number of reports indicate that Prime Minister Ohira did not yield to Chinese pressure and dissociated himself from Beijing's bellicose policy, calling on his interlocutor to "see reason." Summing up the results of the Japanese-Chinese talks, most Japanese observers incline all the same to the conclusion that in these talks "significant differences between the two sides" were highlighted in assessing the situation in Asia and that Japan must continue to preserve its independence in determining its foreign policy.

JAPANESE CP PLENUM DISCUSSES DOMESTIC, WORLD AFFAIRS

LD072346 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 7 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, February 7, TASS--The 6th plenum of the Japanese Communist Party CC ended here. For two days its participants discussed the party's activities towards improving the life of the people, the problem of unity of actions with the Socialist Party in parliament and during elections to local bodies of power forthcoming next spring, outlined basic directions for the Japanese Communist Party's activities in the international arena.. The plenum was addressed by Chairman of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Japan CC Kenji Miyamoto, who condemned the anti-people regime of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and pledged complete solidarity with the United Front of National Salvation and the new Government of Kampuchea. He also stressed that the Communist Party of Japan consistently supports the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which is subjected to armed provocations from Beijing, and once again called on the Japanese Government to take advantage of the stay in Tokyo of the vice premier of the PRC Council of State Deng Xiaoping to demand of China to give up its attempts to act in regard to Vietnam from positions of strength.

PRAVDA COMMENTATOR HAILS DPRK MOVES TO UNITE KOREA

LD041216 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] At a joint session in Pyongyang, the political parties and public organizations which form the United Democratic National Front have discussed steps to speed up the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea. More about this from Vyacheslav Razuvayev, of the newspaper PRAVDA: The statement of the front is another step to improve the situation on the Korean Peninsula and to solve the vital problems of the Koreans. The document urges the two sides to reaffirm and strictly observe the fundamental principles of the joint statement of the North and South of 4 July 1972. It says that the unification of the country should be reached on the basis of peace and democracy by the Koreans themselves without outside support or interference. The United Front suggests that mutual attacks be stopped immediately and hostile military activities against one another unconditionally given up. The document points to the necessity of convening a national conference with the participation of all political parties, public organizations and wide sections of the population from both parts of the country. The situation on the Korean Peninsula remains tense despite the efforts of the Government of Democratic Korea to normalize relations there. Facts show that the main obstacle to settle the problems of the Koreans is the presence of American troops in the South of the nation. A reunification on a peaceful and democratic basis is impossible without the withdrawal of foreign troops from the peninsula.